TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Mostly sunny. Temp. 72-61 (22-16). Tomorrow same. Yesterday's temp. 76-61 (24-16). LONDON: Mostly sunny. Temp. 72-55 (22-13). Tomorrow same. Yesterday's temp. 73-53 (23-17). CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. ROME: Overcast. Temp. 83-63 (28-17). NEW YORK: Hot and sunny. Temp. 95-75 (35-24). Yesterday's temp. 88-75 (31-24).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 8 S.
Belgium ..... 14 B.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.25 D.Kr.
Eire (Ireland) ..... 11 P.
Finland ..... 1.40 F.M.
France ..... 1.50 Fr.
Germany ..... 1 D.M.
Great Britain ..... 10 P.
Greece ..... 12 Drs.
India ..... Rs. 3.75
Iran ..... 25 Rials
Italy ..... 280 Lire
Israel ..... I.£1.45
Lebanon ..... 90 P.
Luxembourg ..... 14 L.Fr.
Morocco ..... 1.50 Dr.
Netherlands ..... 1 Fior.
Nigeria 3/6
Norway ..... 2.25 N.Kr.
Portugal ..... 8 Esc.
Spain ..... 18 Ptas.
Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.
Switzerland ..... 1.50 S.Fr.
Turkey ..... T.£5
U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.25
Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.

No. 28,187 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1973 Established 1887

Mexico Rocked By Earthquake, Toll Nears 500

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 28 (AP).—Mexico's worst earthquake in decades ripped through the country's storm-ravaged central section this morning, killing nearly 500 persons and injuring more than 1,000 others, officials reported.

Thousands were added to those already left homeless by flooding. A spokesman for the governor of Puebla State said the death toll was nearing the 400 mark in that state, and public safety officials in Veracruz state reported 85 deaths. Puebla state seen from the air revealed huge cracks in the ground. Clusters of people stood around damaged homes in Ciudad Serdan, one of the hardest-hit towns. It is located south of the city of Puebla, which is 90 miles south of Mexico City. A small village nearby was leveled.

Mexico City Shaken

Mexico City was shaken by the shock at 3:51 a.m., but no damage or injuries were reported.

The earthquake, measured variously at 5.5 and 6.5 on the Richter scale, struck Mexico when it was already suffering from the effects of Hurricane Brenda and torrential rains that had already killed 70 persons, damaged the homes of 400,000 and caused millions of dollars worth of damage.

Communication with many communities in the quake areas was cut off. A rescue center was set up in Jalapa, capital of Veracruz state, where all damage reports were being compiled.

The official toll was expected to continue to increase as reports filtered in from hard-hit towns and villages in the quake belt extending from Puebla, eastward to Veracruz.

In Mexico City, hundreds of tourists fled into the streets when their hotel rooms began to sway.

The Mexico City seismology station reported the quake centered about 129 miles south of here near the Puebla-Oaxaca state line.

The quake knocked out power, however, in parts of the capital and police reported hundreds of calls from frightened residents.

Earthquakes and tremors are not unusual in the Mexican capital. In 1957 a quake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale caused widespread damage and several deaths. Another lighter quake in 1968 caused one death. Seismologists say they record more than 2,000 tremors a year in Mexico City.

Mid-Atlantic Quake Reported

BOULDER, Colo., Aug. 28 (Reuters).—A large earthquake occurred in the mid-Atlantic near the Equator—the second major quake today, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration here reported.

The oceanic quake, which measured 6.9 on the Richter scale, would cause no tidal wave or other damage because of its location in central Atlantic waters, a spokesman said.

Phnom Penh's Road to Sea Is Reopened

Highway 4 Cleared By Armored Column

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 28 (AP).—A government armored column smashed through Khmer Rouge positions on Highway 4 today, reopening Phnom Penh's highway to the sea, it was reported by the Cambodian general in command.

The capital's other major supply road, Highway 5 to the rice belt in the northwest, still was blocked by the Communist-led insurgents.

But a tug pulled 750 tons of ammunition up the Mekong River from South Vietnam without being attacked. It was the second supply shipment to come up the river in four days.

U.S. sources said that despite the insurgents' blockages of Highways 4 and 5 since the weekend, they knew of no food emergency in this city, where refugees from the countryside have swollen the population to 1.5 million.

Although the rice supply appeared plentiful for the moment, food prices were increasing. Pork, for example, rose from $1.60 a pound to $1.78, and a 220-pound bag of rice increased $4.

Breakthrough

A dozen armored personnel carriers and some 300 infantrymen today pushed through a Highway 4 roadblock at Thnal Totoeng, 18 miles west of Phnom Penh, and began patrolling both sides of the highway.

The general leading the Cambodian force said that the Khmer Rouge had withdrawn a mile off the road after being pounded with artillery and heavy mortars.

He said that traffic had resumed on the highway and some of the first vehicles moving toward Phnom Penh were ambulances loaded with government soldiers wounded farther down the highway.

Military sources also reported progress on Highway 5. They said a government force had cleared all but two miles of a nine-mile stretch by dusk yesterday and was continuing operations to reopen the road.

The command reported that the village of Kompong Luong, 19 miles northwest of Phnom Penh on Highway 5, was shelled last night and 20 persons were wounded.

It also reported fighting at Toule Bet, across the Mekong from Kompong Cham, the country's third largest city, 47 miles northeast of Phnom Penh. The government said that the Khmer Rouge were trying to infiltrate into Kompong Cham, and the city's defenders had consolidated their defenses.

Cambodia's deposed chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, claimed in Peking that the insurgents now control more than 90 percent of the country and "must take Phnom Penh at all costs." Hsinhua, the official Chinese news agency, said that this was part of a message of congratulations from Prince Sihanouk to the "Cambodian people's national liberation armed forces."

Waldheim Visits Lebanon on Trip To Middle East

BEIRUT, Aug. 28 (UPI).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived here on the second leg of his Middle East tour today warning he could not "perform miracles" but would do all he could to ease the situation in the area.

Mr. Waldheim, arriving in Lebanon for a 24-hour visit from Damascus, said his talks in Syria had been frank and useful and had given him a greater understanding of the Syrian attitude in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"The Middle East is one of the most dangerous problems in the world," he told newsmen at Beirut Airport. "It is our duty to help solve this problem. But I cannot perform miracles."



Associated Press.
Alexander Solzhenitsyn at recent press conference.

Speaks Bluntly in Interview

Solzhenitsyn Says His Life Is Threatened, Blames KGB

By Frank Crepeau

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (AP).—Novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, in a rare and outspoken interview with two Western newsmen, says his life has been threatened. He says that, if he is imprisoned or killed, "the main part of my works will be published."

The author, whose works are banned in the Soviet Union, said he and his family have received warnings, and "if I am declared killed or suddenly mysteriously dead," the world could conclude that "I have been killed with the approval of the KGB or by it." The KGB is the Soviet security police organization.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, 54, is the author of "The First Circle," "Cancer Ward" and "August 1914." He won the 1970 Nobel Prize for literature, but authorities prevented him from receiving it in his homeland.

The author was interviewed by the Associated Press and Le Monde of Paris.

Friendly, Animated

The bearded writer, dressed in an open-necked shirt and slacks, was friendly and animated as he discussed developments that he said have convinced him that the cause of individual freedom in the Soviet Union is at a low ebb.

Some other main points of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's statements:

● What he calls "the main part of my works" is as yet unpublished.

● He will continue publishing his books in the West. Now that the Soviet Union has signed the International Copyright Convention, he also will give his works to "samizdat," the clandestine "self-publishing" system used by Soviet dissenters.

● He will further defy officialdom by moving to Moscow to live this winter, although he has been denied a permit to do this.

● He wanted particularly to speak out in defense of the noted physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, a champion of Soviet human rights, because he is convinced that the increased harassment of Mr. Sakharov and others shows the situation is "at a nadir."

● Any trial of dissidents Pyotr Yakir and Victor Krassin will be a "doleful repetition" of the Stalin purge trials of the 1930s. He feels that if Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krassin have agreed to turn state's evidence, as reported, they have conducted themselves "basely."

Speaking of official threats, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said:

"I received letters with threats, rather than demands; threats to make short work of me and my family. This summer such letters have come to me through the mail. Not to mention psychological mistakes, the many technical mistakes by the authors have convinced me these letters have been sent by KGB agents. For example, the incredible speed of delivery of these bandits' letters: less than 24 hours. Only letters

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

New Zealand Says France Sets Off Fifth A-Device

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 29 (Wednesday) (Reuters).—France is believed to have conducted another nuclear test in the South Pacific today, New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk said this morning.

Today's blast would be the fifth in this year's series of atmospheric tests at Mururoa Atoll, in French Polynesia.

The tests have taken place amid a barrage of international protest, particularly from nations in the Pacific area.

Mr. Kirk's statement gave no information on the size or type of nuclear device tested today.

The prime minister said France's persistence in pursuing its nuclear testing plans was "deeply distressing" to New Zealanders.

POW, Population Transfers Agreed by India and Pakistan

Postwar Shift May Involve Half Million

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28 (AP).—India and Pakistan, striving for full peace on the subcontinent in the wake of their war that ended 20 months ago, signed today an agreement for the repatriation of prisoners of war and resettlement of ethnic groups stranded by the conflict.

With 190,000 Pakistani POWs, an estimated 160,000 Bengalis and an unspecified number of Biharis involved, some observers have estimated that the repatriation and resettlement will affect half a million persons.

Officials said that the text of the accord, which was signed after 11 days of bargaining, would not be released until 1230 GMT tomorrow.

But sources from both sides said that the pact covers all of the repatriation and resettlement problems left by the 1971 India-Pakistan war that led to the creation of the independent nation of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

A member of the Pakistani delegation to the settlement talks said the highlights of the agreement were that:

● India will release all the Pakistani prisoners of war, numbering about 90,000, except 195 whom Bangladesh has said it wants to try on war-crimes charges growing out of the nine-month civil war in East Pakistan.

● The 195 Pakistani POWs wanted by Bangladesh will remain in India until "there is agreement" between Pakistan and Bangladesh about them. The Pakistani official said that this means it is unlikely that the trials will ever take place.

● Pakistan will permit all Bengalis stranded in Pakistan since the war to migrate to Blangladesh. Pakistan will drop threats to try 203 senior Bengali civil servants it arrested in April after Bangladesh had announced plans to try the 195 Pakistani POWs. "We are not interested in countertrials," the Pakistani official said. The Red Cross has estimated the number of Bengalis in Pakistan at about 160,000.

● Pakistan will take in an unspecified number of non-Bengalis now living in Bangladesh. Considered the thorniest issue in the negotiations, the problem of the non-Bengalis, also known as Biharis, held up the signing ceremony for more than an hour as the two sides sought clarification of the clause involved. Bangladesh earlier had insisted on Pakistan's accepting 260,000 non-Bengalis, who were part of a minority community that migrated to East Pakistan from India after partition of the subcontinent in 1947.

The Pakistani official said that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



United Press International.
Police in gas-masks leading gunman Jan-Erik Olsson out of the bank.

Gas Attack Ends Stockholm Siege, Gunman Captured, 4 Hostages Safe

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 28 (UPI).—After a five-and-one-half-day siege, police tonight ended a trapped bank bandit's holdout with four hostages and a convict friend, gassing the gunman into submission at the same time that officers burst open the double steel doors of the vault where he had holed up.

Police Chief Kurt Lindroth ran to newsmen who with crowds of spectators had been cleared from the square around the downtown bank before the final police assault, and shouted emotionally:

"Nobody is hurt!"

Other police sources said that all six persons, bandit Jan-Erik Olsson, 32, convict-mediator Clark Olofsson, 26, and Olsson's four hostages—three young women and a 25-year-old male bank clerk—appeared in good condition, considering their confinement since Friday night in the vault, where they had no water, food or hygiene equipment for the first three days, until yesterday.

The four hostages were brought out of the bank on stretchers tonight, and then Olsson and Olofsson, in handcuffs, were led out. The two convicts and the four on litters were put into five ambulances that had been drawn up, their attendants wearing gas masks.

Indicative of the emotionalism that has gripped Sweden during the bizarre drama, newsmen jeered Olsson as he walked silently past under heavy police guard, and Premier Olof Palme raced to the scene in a car to thank the police. He had been following the drama for six days in his office, frequently holding cabinet sessions for advice on ways to rescue the hostages.

Mr. Palme went around shaking hands with the officers who participated in the bank assault as volunteers. He wrung Chief Lindroth's hand vigorously.

The police chief said that the gassing assault began at 9:05 p.m. after a camera lowered through a hole in the vault took a picture showing the hostages in good condition. He said that the vault light was switched off from another room and the gas injection was begun through several holes that had been drilled through the vault roof. Simultaneously, police started "chock drilling" with very noisy pneumatic drills on the vault roof, to distract the convicts' attention.

Chief Lindroth, who also was applauded by the newsmen after the successful attack, said: "Olsson, whom we had feared most, just gave up and screamed that he surrendered."

Later, however, apparently after consulting other officers who had been in the van of the police assault, the chief said that Olsson had fired some shots at the vault door when he first noticed the incoming gas. He never turned his gun on the hostages, the chief said.

"We give up, we give up. Stop gassing us," the gunman was quoted by one of the policemen who spearheaded the operation.

"They quickly pulled away the large filing cabinet with which they had barricaded the door and surrendered with hardly another word," the policeman added.

He said Olsson pushed his submachine gun through the largest hole drilled by the police.

Chief Lindroth said that police had to help draw the submachine gun up through a hole because Olsson was too weakened by the gas to push it out by himself. "He had some problems, but we were happy to help him with it," the chief said. "Then we ordered him and the others to walk out through the door we had broken up."

Other authorities said that police had pushed open the door with a large hydraulic press.

The door had been barricaded by the two convicts with two

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Grivas Rejects Papadopoulos Bid for Peace

NICOSIA, Aug. 28 (UPI).—Guerrilla leader Gen. George Grivas, 75, today told Greek President George Papadopoulos that he will not cease to fight for the unification of Cyprus and Greece.

"We stand here in the ramparts of the Thermopylae of Cyprus. Nobody will pass without stepping on our bodies," Gen. Grivas said in a long open letter to Mr. Papadopoulos.

The letter, sent to Cypriot newspapers today, was in answer to last week's appeal by Mr. Papadopoulos asking Gen. Grivas to stop immediately his armed struggle against Cyprus's President Makarios.

Under Tight Security

Heath Visits Belfast, Talks With Leaders of Rival Sides

BELFAST, Aug. 28 (UPI).—Army helicopters criss-crossed over Belfast today and sharpshooters manned rooftops when Prime Minister Edward Heath arrived on a two-day visit.

A helicopter whisked Mr. Heath from the Royal Air Force base at Aldergrove, 15 miles outside Belfast, to Stormont Castle, seat of the former Northern Ireland Parliament. There, Northern Ireland Secretary William Whitelaw briefed him on the latest security situation.

Following a memorial service for former Northern Ireland Prime Minister Lord Brookeborough at St. Anne's Cathedral, which has been under close guard for the past two days, Mr. Heath flew back to Stormont for talks with Roman Catholic Protestant political leaders.

Mr. Heath was jeered as he arrived and left St. Anne's Cathedral by a group of loyalist women with placards reading "Traitor" and "Go Home."

Unionist leader Brian Faulkner also came in for jeers.

Bomb Threat

At one time during the service spectators outside the cathedral were moved back after security forces received a bomb threat. They were allowed back before Mr. Heath left.

Security forces took no chances with Mr. Heath's safety in a province which has been rent by four years of violence among Protestants, Catholics and security forces. It has taken 675 lives thus far.

No times or details of Mr. Heath's movements were released under the security clampdown.

Earlier today, security forces raced to Belfast's Crumlin Road jail when fire broke out in a wing housing long-term prisoners. The fire was confined to rubbish and the security men left.

They returned quickly when a number of prisoners refused to leave their cells to attend court hearings.

The trouble followed a prison break attempt yesterday when 25 prisoners formed a human pyramid in an attempt to scale the walls. They were thwarted by barbed wire.

Bombs badly damaged the Walker Pillar in Londonderry last night. The 90-foot-tall pillar was built in 1826-28 in memory of the Rev. George Walker, governor of Londonderry during the 1689 siege of the city by Catholic forces.

Soldier Ambushed

In another incident, a part-time soldier in the Ulster Defense Regiment was killed by machine-gun fire today in Armagh, an army spokesman said.

The private was on patrol with his partner when two girls told them a car-bomb had been planted. When they went to investigate, they were ambushed, the army said. The soldier died almost instantly, the army said. His companion was treated at a hospital and released.

Ruling on Tapes Awaited Today

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP).—The Watergate trial judge plans to rule tomorrow afternoon on whether President Nixon must turn over controversial tape recordings, court officials said today.

The ruling by Chief District Court Judge John J. Sirica would be the first step toward the possible "definitive" Supreme Court decision the President has pledged to obey on the tapes dispute.

Judge Sirica heard oral arguments last week on whether the White House must give the Watergate special prosecutor recordings of certain conversations that took place between Mr. Nixon and his aides in the President's office.



Associated Press.
TROUBLED GROUND—British Prime Minister Edward Heath (left) entering St. Anne's Cathedral in Belfast yesterday with William Christie, the city's lord mayor.

All Money Needed to Oppose Israel

Faisal Reportedly Pledges to Finance Sadat

CAIRO, Aug. 28 (UPI).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has promised President Anwar Sadat all the money he needs to continue the confrontation with Israel, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said the pledge was made during Mr. Sadat's "very successful" visit to Saudi Arabia at the weekend. They said the pledge almost certainly covered Egypt's substantial debts to the Soviet Union.

Political sources said the pledge would strengthen Mr. Sadat's hand in dealing with Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi, whom he met again today to discuss the proposed merger of their two countries.

The sources said the Saudi promise would counter Col. Qadhafi's power to bargain the oil and wealth of his country against his demands for a full and immediate Egypt-Libya merger.

The sources said Mr. Sadat felt the current situation would not allow the existence of two Arab axes—namely Saudi Arabia and Libya. Since Libya and Saudi Arabia disagreed on many points, Mr. Sadat held the balance, they said.

Mr. Sadat returned yesterday from a five-day tour that took him to Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Syria. Hours after his return he had a four-hour meeting with Col. Qadhafi.

The Libyan leader had arrived in Cairo unannounced Saturday to press his demand that the Egypt-Libya merger go into effect from Sept. 1, as originally proposed.

Egyptians and Libyans were to have voted next Saturday in referenda approving the form of the union. No preparations for a referendum have been made in Egypt, and diplomatic sources said it was unlikely to take place.

Political sources said Mr. Sadat's visit to Saudi Arabia was of the "utmost importance" and part of his efforts to coordinate a united Arab front against Israel.

Meanwhile, demonstrations demanding an immediate union of Egypt and Libya broke out in Tripoli today, the Libyan news agency said.

In a dispatch from the Libyan capital, the agency said the demonstrators, who were mostly workers and students, carried placards demanding that the merger of the two countries should be realized on its target date this Saturday. Similar demonstrations were staged in a number of other Libyan towns, the agency said.

128-Nation Parley

World Group Starts Search For Hijacking Curb Accords

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 28 (NYT).—The 128-country International Civil Aviation Organization today started an extraordinary conference here to consider government proposals for new agreements to curb hijackings.

This afternoon, the meeting decided to discuss the interception of a Lebanese airliner by Israeli fighter aircraft on Aug. 10. A debate on that incident was requested by Lebanon, and backed by all Arab states.

Conference sources said that the Arab delegates would request that Israel be expelled or suspended from the organization, the supreme world authority on cooperation in the air and a UN specialized agency.

The Israeli action against the Lebanese airliner was condemned by the UN Security Council on Aug. 15. However, no sanctions were taken against Israel. The Rome conference is expected to tackle the matter later this week.

Recommendations Made

Specific recommendations for multilateral agreements against unlawful seizure of aircraft and other illegal interference with international civil aviation have been submitted by France and jointly by Switzerland and Britain.

The French proposal would amend the Chicago Convention of 1944 on international civil aviation, the organization's basic statute, by incorporating into it the substantive provisions of the Hague Convention of 1970 "for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft."

These rules provide that the state where the alleged hijacker is physically present should take him or her into custody and submit the case to its prosecuting authorities if that person is not extradited to another state.

The Hague rules also enjoin the state where the pirated plane lands to facilitate the continuation of the journeys for the passengers, crew and aircraft.

Results in Expulsion

If the French amendment were to be adopted, failure of a member state to ratify it would result in its expulsion from the organization, whose headquarters is in Montreal.

The Swiss-British proposal would amend the Chicago Convention by obliging any state in whose territory an alleged offender is present to detain and either prosecute or extradite that person. The acts of illegal interference with civil aviation considered by the amendment are defined on the basis not only of the 1970 Hague Convention, but also of the Montreal Convention of 1971 "for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation."

The Montreal Convention's scope is broader than that of the Hague document because it is aimed not only at hijacking but also at other illegal interferences with flight operations.

The amendment submitted by Switzerland and Britain foresees that if in a particular case the 30-nation council of the international organization decided that a state had not complied with its provisions, all other member states would have to ban operations of the offending state's airline or airlines through their territories.

Neither Ratified

Neither the Hague Convention nor the Montreal Convention has so far been ratified by the necessary two-thirds majority of the membership. This means that up to now there is no multilateral international legal machinery requiring governments to impose sanctions against air piracy, although there are bilateral agreements and multilateral conventions awaiting lengthy ratification by the required two-thirds of ICAO member countries.

Governments have so far handled hijacking cases in various ways, often influenced by political expediency or military considerations rather than by the Hague and Montreal Conventions or even their own laws. The United States has in recent bilateral treaties insisted on mutual commitments to extradite hijackers.

Western European delegates appeared skeptical today that the necessary two-thirds majority could be mustered for the adoption of either the French or the Swiss-British draft resolution during the scheduled three weeks of the Rome conference.

The French proposal was considered stronger than the Swiss-British one because it calls for automatic expulsion of a member state that keeps ignoring it, once it has been adopted.

France's proposal would be combined with the Swiss-British text into a joint draft resolution.

The United States is expected to back the amendements submitted by France, Switzerland and Britain, but press for some immediate action to curb hijacking.

Washington has indicated support for a proposal by the Scandinavian states calling for an international inquiry into any plane seizure or other illegal interference with civil aviation. The United States is scheduled to state its position tomorrow.

Pact Reached By Pakistanis And Indians

(Continued from Page 1)

initially Pakistan would take back non-Bengalis who could be considered West Pakistanis or who had some links with what was once West Pakistan. No numbers were mentioned. Further discussions on the issue, he said, would eventually be held between President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan and Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh.

There was no immediate indication how soon the repatriation of the prisoners, the Bengalis and the Biharis would begin, although both sides appeared eager to complete the task as soon as possible.

However, the Pakistani official said that India had insisted on —and Pakistan had accepted— a declaration that the repatriation of the various groups of people would be done simultaneously.

This appeared to mean that if a hitch developed over one aspect of the exchange, the entire repatriation could be delayed.

Indian officials declined to comment on details of the agreement.

Leaders of the two delegations, P.N. Haksar of India and Aziz Ahmed of Pakistan, signed the accord in a ceremony in the conference room of the Foreign Ministry.

The two men both expressed hope that the agreement not only would help solve immediate humanitarian issues but would lead to a durable peace in the region.

Mr. Taksar, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's former principal assistant, who was brought out of retirement for the talks, said: "Although the agreement relates to humanitarian problems, it also relates to a larger vision of building a structure of durable peace, good neighborliness and cooperation on the subcontinent."

3 Leaders Hailed

Mr. Ahmed, Pakistan's minister of state for foreign affairs, paid tribute to Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Bhutto and Sheikh Mujib as "the real inspirers, the producers, of this agreement."

"Credit goes to these three great persons, who I think are inspired by the great ideal of which Mr. Haksar has spoken, a vision of the subcontinent at peace with itself, with the three countries of the subcontinent enjoying a harmonious relationship and moving steadily toward the goal of a durable peace," he said.

Although Bangladesh did not take part in the negotiations—it has refused to meet with Pakistan until recognized by Mr. Bhutto's government—the Indians sought, and received, Sheikh Mujib's approval for the final agreement.

Mr. Ahmed's personal tribute to Sheikh Mujib in his public remarks at the signing ceremony was considered by observers an indication that Pakistan would eventually recognize Bangladesh, although the issue was not believed to have been covered in the actual agreement.

Indian sources hinted that Pakistan had given assurances that even if it did not recognize Bangladesh soon, it would at least withdraw objections to its membership in the United Nations.

Significantly, Mr. Ahmed is due to leave Pakistan Thursday for Peking, for talks with the Chinese government, which last year vetoed Bangladesh's admission to the UN.

The Pakistani delegation returned to Pakistan after the signing ceremony.

Ceausescu Visits Latins

BUCHAREST, Aug. 28 (UPI).—President Nicolae Ceausescu, East Europe's most traveled leader, left today on an eight-nation tour of Latin America, flying first to Cuba. He will then visit Costa Rica, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Argentina.

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King Gustaf Still In Serious State

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 28 (UPI).—King Gustaf VI Adolf received blood transfusions and treatment in a respirator today.

"The situation is still very serious," Prof. Gunnar Biorck, the king's chief personal physician, said in a medical bulletin.

The king has been unconscious since last Thursday. He was taken ill 11 days ago at his summer palace, Sofiero, with a bleeding ulcer. He underwent an emergency operation a week ago and then suffered new internal bleedings.



United Press International.

SHARP LOOKOUT—British troops stand near armored cars scanning the area of St. Anne's Cathedral in Belfast on Prime Minister Edward Heath's arrival. Story Page 1.

Bandit Yields, Captives Safe, In Stockholm

(Continued from Page 1)

filing cabinets. While one report was that the convicts pushed the barricade aside, another police official said that the hostages did.

"We knew before we turned on the gas that none of the hostages was tied up," he declared.

At the end of their holdout, one of the convicts was heard to yell to the other: "You capitulated!"

Premier Palme, in an impromptu sidewalk news conference, said: "I have told Lindroth and his men that the whole Swedish people feel deep gratitude—yes, more than that—a pride with the police and all others who have worked with them.

"They have shown calm, patience but also a stubbornness in the defense of our lawful society.

"Let us take this opportunity to ponder for a moment what our society is worth. It's a time for a bit of afterthought.

"These terrifying nights, when we have all been held in suspension, the lives of four people were saved. But, in the future, hundreds of people will be saved because we did not give in, even when a desperado terrified the nation.

"I said all the time I had a lot of confidence in our police."

Olsson and Olofsson were taken tonight to a hospital. Physicians said they were "in amazingly good condition in spite of the gas." After 15 minutes of treatment for the gassing, they were taken to police headquarters.

The hostages—Mrs. Birgitta Lundblad, 31, Kristin Enmark, 25, Elisabeth Oldgren, 23, and Sven Saefstroem, 25—were taken to different hospitals. The women were kept overnight for observation, although their only apparent symptoms of distress were red eyes and fatigue.

Torture Rumors

Early today, there had been rumors that Olsson had turned the bank vault into a torture chamber to abuse his hostages. There was one rumor that he had raped one who is a 31-year-old mother of two, but Police Superintendent Aake Aakesson denied that this was true.

Olsson was trapped in the bank at midday last Thursday and, waving his gun, seized the hostages. He forced quickly arriving police to stay outside. The next day he forced them to release Olofsson from prison and let him come to the bank. Olsson had got to know him in prison while serving a term for safecracking before breaking out of confinement.

Olsson demanded $750,000, the use of a car and safe conduct for himself and his hostages and Olofsson, and police agreed to everything except his escape with the hostages. But Olsson refused to come out without the hostages under his gun, and on Friday night he entered the vault with them in tow.

He burned part of the currency that had been delivered in accordance with his demand, but police said that did not matter because the value of the currency had been nullified when the Bank of Sweden noted the bills' serial numbers.

During the 132-hour drama, Olsson wounded two policemen—a bank guard during the holdup Thursday and a technician who was hit today while peering into one of the holes being drilled in the two-foot-thick roof of the vault.

Olsson set off a number of explosions in the bank Friday, apparently to back up his threat to blow the place up entirely if police stormed his position. Before today, Olsson had forced police to abandon plans for a gas attack by saying that he had bound his captives in such a way that they would choke to death if knocked unconscious by gas.

The gas used tonight was a quick-acting compound known as K-82. Police said it works in about two minutes. The entire rescue operation required five minutes, from gas injection to removal of the convicts and hostages.

Before tonight's police assault, a younger brother of Olsson appealed to authorities to be allowed to go into the bank to try to persuade the gunman to surrender. Police refused the request, as they had an earlier one from the brother.

Hundreds of Suspected Bombs Examined by British Police

LONDON, Aug. 28 (UPI).—Reinforced police mounting Britain's biggest bomb alert since World War II plowed carefully today through a mounting backlog of hundreds of suspected letter-bombs. No bombs were found.

Urgent warnings went by every possible route to the millions of workers returning from a three-day holiday and to British embassies abroad following a week-long wave of letter and parcel-bombs which Scotland Yard blamed on the Irish Republican Army.

In Paris, the British Embassy said today it handed over to French police a letter-bomb mailed from England to an embassy employee.

An embassy spokesman said French explosives experts acknowledged it to be similar to the one which exploded in the British Embassy in Washington yesterday.

Twenty-nine bombs went off in and around London last week and six others were found and defused. Three persons were injured in letter-bomb explosions in London. A secretary lost a hand yesterday in a letter-bomb blast at the British Embassy in Washington.

Distinct Danger

"I'm still of the opinion that there is a distinct danger," said Ernest Bond, London's deputy assistant police commissioner, after his men had checked through the first 360 of about 1,000 suspected bombs reported to Scotland Yard today.

"There is a danger that there are more bombs about, particularly letter-bombs, and these are dangerous, insidious weapons," Mr. Bond said. He appealed to the public to keep up its guard.

Police greeted workers returning from a bank holiday weekend with warnings by poster, sign, radio broadcasts and loudspeaker announcements.

"Examine your mail carefully," warned a police loudspeaker at Charing Cross, one of London's main commuter railroad stations. "Do not open anything that might include a paperback book unless you are sure of where it comes from."

A Scotland Yard spokesman said people "are responding very well to our appeal." Mr. Bond said the Yard was "averaging a hundred calls an hour" reporting suspicious letters.

A bomb squad beefed up from 40 to 120 members slowly was working through every report. Police sources said it would take at least all day to catch up.

Police in other British cities reported far fewer alerts. Manchester police got only six during the morning. Liverpool police handled 23 calls. All proved false alarms.

Police sealed off the chamber of the House of Commons—which is not in session—to investigate one bomb report. No bomb was found. The Parliament buildings were not evacuated. A Manchester department store and an aircraft factory 150 miles from London were evacuated briefly in other bomb scares.

Authorities feared that more letter-bombs would be found this morning in mail which had piled up over the holiday weekend.

Desperate Situation

"This is a desperate, serious situation," Mr. Bond said. "I don't think we have reached the end of the wave yet. All we want to insure is that no one gets hurt."

Meanwhile, in Washington, the FBI said today that most of the investigation of a letter-bomb explosion at the British Embassy would have to be conducted outside the United States.

"All we had happen here was that a bomb went off," an FBI spokesman said. "The bomb didn't originate here, and most of the investigation will have to be conducted by British authorities. Our jurisdiction stops at the national boundary."

The embassy reported it was "back to normal" today but that incoming mail was being watched closely.

IRA Provo Denies Role

DUBLIN, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—The former leader of the Provisional wing of the IRA tonight denied that his organization was responsible for a wave of bombings in London.

Sean MacStiofain, former chief of staff of the Provisionals, said: "I think they are the work of a freelance operator working under one of the branches of the British Intelligence Service."

Had the Provisionals been responsible for the bombing campaign, large parts of London would be a "smoldering ruin," he said in an interview.

Chotiner Bought 2d Journalist's McGovern Data

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP).—A second journalist allegedly hired by Republicans to report on Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern's activities was identified today by columnists Jack Anderson and Les Whitten as Seymour Freidin, now head of the Hearst newspapers' London bureau but a free-lance writer at the time.

The columnists said that Mr. Freidin was paid $1,000 a week to give veteran Nixon political aide Murray Chotiner reports on Sen. McGovern's campaign. The columnists quoted Mr. Freidin as saying he received $10,000 or $11,000.

According to the columnists, Mr. Freidin denied that he was a political spy and asserted that he had intended to write an "inside" book. "I never spied," he was quoted as saying, "I gave my unvarnished views which [former Attorney General John] Mitchell told Chotiner were junk."

Mr. Chotiner acknowledged having hired Mr. Freidin as a "reporter," to get information that newspapers might omit from their articles.

He is the second journalist reported to have been paid by Nixon re-election aides to report on the Democratic presidential campaign. The other, who allegedly succeeded him on the GOP payroll, was earlier identified as free-lance writer Lucy Goldberg, who said she received $1,000 a week, for a total of more than $10,000, plus expenses.

Parliament Will Act to End Strike On Canada Rails

OTTAWA, Aug. 28 (AP).—The recessed Canadian Parliament is to return to Ottawa for a special session Thursday afternoon to end the national rail strike. Labor Minister John Munro has predicted that the trains may be running by the weekend.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau recalled Parliament late yesterday after an emergency meeting with his cabinet.

About 56,000 nonoperating employees of Canada's 11 railways are in the sixth day today of a strike for higher wages after four weeks of regional, 48-hour walkouts held in rotation across the country.

Parliament's options include legislating terms of a settlement for the dispute or ordering compulsory arbitration.

15 Black GIs Held in Fights In W. Germany

BAMBERG, West Germany, Aug. 28 (AP).—Military police arrested 15 black soldiers after fire-bombing incidents and racial clashes at barracks here, a U.S. Army spokesman said yesterday.

Five soldiers were injured in the clashes Sunday, and one was hospitalized with a broken jaw, the spokesman said. The cause of the disturbance is under investigation.

The trouble began Sunday when groups of up to 30 black soldiers attacked smaller groups of whites and broke windows, the spokesman reported.

Two fire bombs tossed into billets started small fires, which were quickly extinguished. Another two were thrown but did not ignite, he added.

A 1st Armored Division officer said the division called in reinforcements of military police from Ansbach and Erlangen to put down the disturbance.

Authorities said none of the 15 GIs arrested had been charged.

Speaks Bluntly in Interview

Solzhenitsyn Says His Life Is Threatened, Blames KGB

(Continued from Page 1)

from the most important government organs go that fast.'

He added, "And the question arises, if our state security committee—the KGB—protects the world's most advanced state order which, according to the world's only true philosophy of life is guaranteed universal historical victory anyway, then why such fuss and such low methods?

"During the winter of 1971-72, I was warned through several channels—within the KGB's apparatus there are also people who are tormented by their fate—that they were preparing to kill me in a 'car accident.'

"But here we have a peculiarity, I would almost say an advantage of our social structure: Not a single hair falls or will fall from my head or from the heads of members of my family without the knowledge and approval of the KGB. That is the extent to which we are observed, shadowed, spied upon and listened to. . . .

'100 Percent Certainty'

"And since for a long time I have not suffered from serious diseases and since I don't drive a car and since because of my convictions under no circumstances of life will I commit suicide, then, if I am declared killed or suddenly mysteriously dead, you can infallibly conclude, with 100 percent certainty, that I have been killed with the approval of the KGB or by it.

"But I must say that my death will not make happy those people who count on it to stop my literary activities. Immediately after my death or immediately after I have disappeared or have been deprived of my liberty, my literary last will and testament will irrevocably come into force . . . and then the main part of my works will start being published, works I have refrained from publishing all these years.

"If the officers of the KGB track down and confiscate copies of the harmless 'Cancer Ward' in all provincial cities—and fire holders of these copies from their work or drive them from higher educational institutions—what will they do when my principal and posthumous books stream out all over Russia?"

Believes He's Bugged

He declined to discuss further the unpublished "main part" of his works, especially in an apartment he said he believed was bugged. He turned instead to plans for publishing the remainder of the series that began with "August 1914."

He said that probably "I won't let out 'October 1916' before the third volume, 'March 1917,' is ready." The two are too closely knit and only together could explain his view of the course of events, the writer said.

"August 1914" related in fictional form the catastrophic defeat of the Russians by the Germans in the early days of World War I. The other two books are planned to carry the narrative through the Bolshevik Revolution.

He reported running into severe restraints and harassment in his research.

Newspapers Refused

"Vaganov, head of the regional archives in Tambov, refused to let me have a look even at newspapers 55 years old. . . . In the central military-historical archives, a rigorous search was recently carried out in order to find out who in 1963 turned over to me material about the First World War and how this happened."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn said a young literary specialist, Gabriel Superfin, who had helped him in researching archives, had been arrested on the basis of confessions of Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krassin and accused under Article 72 of the Criminal Code dealing with "especially dangerous crimes against the state." It provides for a sentence up to 15 years.

Referring to the Yakir-Krassin trial, he said the "untalented farces of the Stalin-Vyshinsky period" in the '30s—"with all their clumsy theatrical effects, smeared greasepaint and loudness of the prompter—still had great success with thinking persons among the Western intellectuals, so strong was their thirst to believe in the advanced state order. Such thinking persons can be found also in today's generation."

A Blunder

Asked about the stepped-up attacks on Mr. Sakharov in the state-controlled media lately, Mr. Solzhenitsyn noted that the physicist was until recently ignored by the Soviet press. "But now his activities are starting to be slandered. For example, he is declared 'a supplier of slander,' 'ignorant,' a 'naive purveyor of projects,' but most important—a 'malevolent critic who hates his own country and who is unconstructive.'

"It is difficult to lie systematically in a more unsuccessful way than this. It's not an accusation, it is a blunder. For those who have followed Sakharov's articles for some years—followed his proposals concerning society, his efforts to find ways to save our planet, his letters to the government, his friendly persuasion —cannot help seeing his deep knowledge about the processes of Soviet life, his pain for his own country, his torments because of mistakes not made by him, his good-hearted conciliatory standpoint, acceptable to highly opposite groupings . . ."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn spoke also of reprisals against Alexander Gorlov, a friend who in 1971 surprised KGB men burglarizing the author's country house, and persecutions of Mstislav Rostropovich, a renowned cellist who had publicly befriended the novelist.

A Reference To Watergate

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (AP).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, in his interview with two Western reporters, referred to the Watergate scandal. He said:

"It is strange to hear that in some places arguments take place about whether the President has a right to order electronic bugging equipment installed for the defense of military secrets of his country. And a man who has leaked such secrets even gets vindication in court.

"But in our country, any person who once loudly voices an opinion contrary to the official one is considered guilty even without trial. And electronic bugging equipment is installed at his place, not by the leader of the country, but by an average officer of the KGB."

Yakir Reportedly Testifies That Dissent Was Imported

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (NYT).—Two prominent dissidents, facing charges of subversion, continued today to give willing testimony about their activities as the Soviet press began to give wide internal publicity to their political trial.

Pyotr Yakir, 50-year-old historian, contended that the whole idea of a political opposition in the Soviet Union had in fact been an "invention of bourgeois propaganda." Similar testimony was said to have been given yesterday by the other defendant, Victor Krassin, 44, an economist.

According to the official press agency Tass, Mr. Yakir said under direct questioning that the program and tactics for a dissident movement had been suggested from abroad, and had then been played back to the West as a native Russian phenomenon.

Mr. Yakir's wife, Valentina Savenkova, who was called as the first witness, confirmed that the two accused had disseminated subversive literature, smuggled to them by the NTS, an anti-Soviet émigré organization, with headquarters in Frankfurt.

The material recommended for distribution, Tass said, included a book by Abdurakhman Avtorkhanov, a former Stalinist party functionary who has been teaching at a U.S. Army school in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, in recent years.

After the Soviet press agency yesterday limited its sketchy accounts of the Yakir-Krassin trial to foreign consumption, the government newspaper Izvestia, in tomorrow's edition, will belatedly announce the start of the trial and publish a summary of the indictment.

Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krassin are accused of having been paid agents of the NTS, whose avowed aim is to overthrow the Soviet regime. The two men face a maximum sentence of 12 years of combined prison and subsequent exile under Article 70 of the Russian Criminal Code.

Discouragement

The government's decision to give domestic publicity to the trial appears to be part of an effort to discourage any expectations that broader East-West trade may also result in free people-to-people contacts. In the past, political trials have not been widely reported, to avoid attaching unnecessary significance to the dissident movement.

In today's testimony, Mr. Yakir said that he had been under no pressure during his pretrial detention, which lasted more than one year. The statutory maximum is nine months.

Commenting on foreign press reports that he had been forced to repent, Mr. Yakir said:

"That is a lie. The investigation was very correct. My repentance was the fruit of my own reflection."

Mr. Yakir, who had been a major source of dissident news for Western newsmen before his arrest in June, 1972, also told the court that he could not vouch for the reliability of the information he used to pass on.

"It was tendentious information," Mr. Yakir said, according to Tass. "I often passed on nothing but slander."

He contended in particular that his information about the use of Soviet mental hospitals for political purposes had in fact been unfounded. The Soviet authorities deny that healthy persons have been committed.

The allegedly subversive book by Mr. Avtorkhanov, the Soviet wartime defector, is titled "The Technology of Power," according to Tass. The book could not be immediately further identified here.

Mr. Avtorkhanov is also the author of "Stalin and the Soviet Communist Party," a history, published in London in 1959, and "The Communist Party Apparatus," published by Henry Regnery Co. in 1966.

According to publishers' blurbs, Mr. Avtorkhanov held high regional posts in the Northern Caucasus until 1937, when he was arrested during the Stalin purges. He found his way to Germany during World War II, and was a founder of the now-defunct Institute for the Study of the U.S.S.R., a Russian émigré-staffed research organization in Munich.

Fellow Academicians Attack Sakharov Stand as Anti-Soviet

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (WP).—The Soviet news agency Tass today released a letter attacking physicist Andrei D. Sakharov signed by 39 of his fellow members of the Soviet Academy of Science.

The letter says that Mr. Sakharov—principal developer of the Soviet H-bomb—has become "an instrument of hostile propaganda against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries." It accuses him of joining "the most reactionary imperialist circles, which actively oppose the course of peaceful coexistence. . ."

"We hope that academician Sakharov will ponder over his actions," the letter said.

The attack was signed by all five of the Soviet Union's Nobel-prize-winning scientists, and by the president of the Soviet Academy, Mstislav Keldysh. (The Soviet Union's other Nobel prize winner, author Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, today released a ringing defense of Mr. Sakharov in an interview with two Western newsmen.)

However, a vast majority of the members of the academy did not sign the document. There were 39 signatures; the academy has more than 240 members.

Quick Reply

The letter appears to be part of a speedy Soviet reply to a press conference Mr. Sakharov gave to Western correspondents last week. In the press conference Mr. Sakharov warned the West that détente with the Soviet Union had to be accompanied by some democratization of Soviet life or it would be misleading and dangerous.

The first Soviet reply to Mr. Sakharov was a story printed in the press here quoting l'Humanité, the French Communist newspaper, as accusing Mr. Sakharov of siding with the opponents of détente.

Today, Pravda, the Communist party organ, quoted an Austrian Communist paper's attack on Mr. Sakharov. Pravda described Mr. Sakharov's recent statements as "anti-Soviet pronouncements," a serious accusation in the Soviet vernacular.

The scientists' letter refers to Mr. Sakharov's press conference in which, it claims, "he went far as to come out against the Soviet Union's policy of international détente and consolidation of those positive changes which have occurred in the world lately."

At the press conference itself, Mr. Sakharov made no statement attacking or supporting Soviet foreign policy.

Thousands of Fish Die In Pennsylvania Fire

JENKINTOWN, Pa., Aug. 28 (UPI).—Thousands of fish were killed yesterday when a fire destroyed one of the largest aquariums in the world, police said.

The fire broke out in Martin's Aquarium, killing the fish valued at $100,000 and injuring 10 firemen, two of them requiring hospital treatment, they said.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	21	70	Cloudy
ANKARA	23	73	Sunny
ATHENS	31	88	Fair
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair
BELGRADE	20	68	Cloudy
BERLIN	24	75	Sunny
BRUSSELS	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy
CAIRO	35	95	Sunny
CASABLANCA	31	88	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Fair
DUBLIN	16	61	Overcast
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE	26	79	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	27	81	Cloudy
GENEVA	16	61	Overcast
ISTANBUL	25	77	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Overcast
LISBON	29	84	Sunny
LONDON	20	68	Overcast
MADRID	27	81	Fair
MILAN	26	79	Fair
MONTREAL	27	80	Sunny
MOSCOW	12	53	Cloudy
MUNICH	20	68	Cloudy
NEW YORK	32	89	Sunny
NICE	25	77	Cloudy
OSLO	16	61	Cloudy
PARIS	20	68	Cloudy
PRAGUE	27	81	Fair
ROME	23	73	Cloudy
SOFIA	17	63	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	20	68	Sunny
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	29	84	Fair
TUNIS	30	86	Cloudy
VENICE	25	77	Cloudy
VIENNA	22	72	Cloudy
WARSAW	24	75	Sunny
WASHINGTON	33	92	Sunny
ZURICH	16	61	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. ... at 1200 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

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Colson Contributes $5

Group Planning Ad Campaign Backing Nixon on Watergate

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Aug. 28 (AP).—An organization formed to defend President Nixon against Watergate charges claims it has raised $86,000 in contributions, including $5 from former presidential special counsel Charles Colson.

Rabbi Baruch Korff, chairman of the National Citizens Committee for Fairness to the President, said yesterday that he hopes to raise $500,000 to purchase newspaper advertisements proclaiming Mr. Nixon's innocence.

"In less than four weeks we have gone from a committee of 18 to over 10,000 contributors from Maine to California," the rabbi said. The organization has sponsored pro-Nixon ads in 25 cities and plans to eventually advertise in 200 cities across the nation.

From 'Middle America'

Rabbi Korff said the contributions come from middle America, people "who feel as we do that a gross injustice is being perpetrated by the Senate (Watergate) committee and the public media."

The average contribution, he said, is $10. A letter signed by Mr. Colson, a future Watergate committee witness, included $5. "Needless to say, I have a small interest in what you are doing and want to make a token contribution," the rabbi quoted the Colson letter.

The rabbi rejected any suggestion that the committee is funded by the Nixon political organization. "Do you think there is a network of 10,000 people conspiring?" he said. "How far can we go with our suspicions without chronic paranoia?"

"We are so suspect in some quarters," he said. "It's uncanny."

One Ad's Text

One ad asks: "Is it really fair to demand that amidst all his burdens, he [Mr. Nixon] should have kept track of the daily actions of his campaign functionaries?"

That ad charged: "The purpose of the Ervin committee is not to bring out the truth, but to bring down the President."

The ads also have urged the President not to release tapes of Watergate-related White House conversations.

The rabbi and a supermarket owner, Joseph F. Fernandes, contributed $3,000 and borrowed another $3,000 from a bank to purchase the first advertisement.

Now, the committee has two offices, one in Norton, Mass., employing six staffers to open and acknowledge contributions, and "an ideological center" in Providence, with four volunteers and two paid secretaries.

Auto Union Rejects Offer By Chrysler

DETROIT, Aug. 28 (AP).—Chrysler Corp. made its contract offer to the United Auto Workers today and within minutes union bargainers rejected it unanimously.

UAW president Leonard Woodcock called the offer a "mockery," and added, "This offer is worse than we got in the very bad recession year of 1958."

The proposed contract calls for wage increases averaging 3 percent in each of the next three years.

Mr. Woodcock said Chrysler's offer leaves the union in doubt about its next move.

Talks at Chrysler were recessed for the day after the offer was rejected. Another bargaining session is scheduled tomorrow morning but Mr. Woodcock said he has no idea what will be discussed.

Remote Optimism

After Chrysler's offer, Mr. Woodcock expressed doubts about the prospects for reaching agreement without a strike at Chrysler. He said, "Any optimism we may have had about a settlement certainly seems remote."

Mr. Woodcock said he cannot believe Chrysler is serious, "They are not serious about this... they are filling the legal necessities," he said.

But, the labor leader contended, "the issue is going to be joined and settled here at the Chrysler Corp. and the sooner the top management knows that, the better."

Company officials, including William O'Brien, the firm's vice-president for personnel, said after presenting the offer: "We don't intend to talk about specific costs. We'll just say it's within government guidelines."

In addition to the 3 percent increase in wages during each of the next three years, the Chrysler offer called for cost-of-living protection and higher pension benefits.

Nevada's Sen. Bible, A Democrat, Quitting

LAS VEGAS, Aug. 28 (AP).—Sen. Alan Bible, D., Nev., announced today that he would not seek re-election.

Sen. Bible, 63, has been a senator for 19 years.

Sen. Bible said he was making the announcement more than a full year in advance of his retirement because he believed "it is only fair to give Nevadans ample opportunity to make a determination as to my successor."

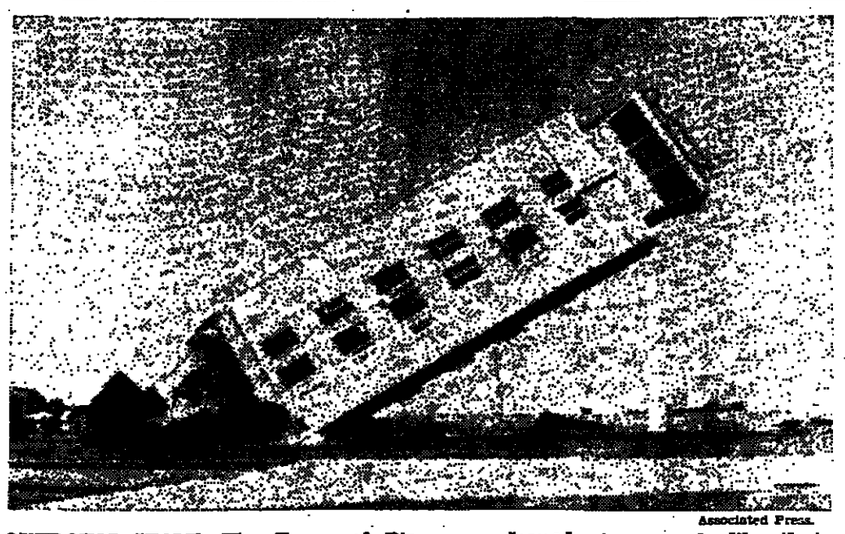
He said he had planned on retiring "for a year and a half" but kept his plans to himself because "I wanted to hold as much of my seniority value as possible."

Japanese Firm Buys Lake Tahoe Complex

INCLINE VILLAGE, Nev., Aug. 28 (AP).—Japan Golf Promotion, Inc., announced yesterday a final purchase agreement of more than $2 million for two golf courses, a ski area and bowling alley at Lake Tahoe.

Spokesman Robert Yoxall said the Japanese firm, which owns and operates 21 country clubs in Japan, Saipan and Okinawa, is buying the property here from Boise Cascade Corp.

Mr. Yoxall said no changes in operating of the facilities were planned, although the firm planned to bring Japanese tourists to the area.



Associated Press.

OUTDOING ITALY—The Tower of Pisa never leaned at an angle like that. But this control tower being replaced at the Tulsa International Airport didn't keep it up for long. It was at this strange angle for only a fraction of a second after being dynamited and then came crashing down with a roar.

Charges Cut For Figure in Nixon Threat

TAOS, N.M., Aug. 28 (AP).—Edwin M. Gaudet was jailed yesterday on a reduced charge that he fired at a policeman who was trying to arrest him on a federal charge of threatening to kill President Nixon.

The federal charge was dropped last Friday when a witness was unable to identify Gaudet as the man she said she heard threaten the President's life.

Gaudet was held here in lieu of $25,000 bond. He originally was held in Albuquerque under $300,000 bond on three state counts of assault stemming from a Secret Service agent's effort to arrest Gaudet at a commune near Taos on Aug. 2.

Gaudet eluded officers in the mountains for two days before he surrendered peacefully last Wednesday.

Will See Attorney

He appeared before a magistrate, but said he would talk to an attorney before entering a plea. He later told a newsman, however, that he would plead not guilty.

Assistant District Attorney James Brandenburg said he reduced the charge from three counts of shooting at officers to one count because the other two policemen could not positively testify that Gaudet was firing at them.

Mr. Brandenburg said one of these officers, however, would testify that he saw Gaudet aim his rifle and fire at another policeman.

Gaudet told the newsman that he fired one shot at the ground to stop a nonuniformed man who was aiming a pistol at him.

He repeated what his cousin, Stanley Gaudet, said earlier: That his rifle jammed after the first and only shot was fired.

'Crazy Rancher'

"The first thing that went through my mind was he was some kind of crazy rancher," Edwin Gaudet said. "I did not make an attempt on the life of this man. I made an attempt to make him fall back."

During the two-day manhunt, he said, there were times when he saw officers pass within only a few yards from him. "I could have burned many of them and declined to do so," he said. "There were many times I could have taken a few of them out."

Gaudet said he never would have surrendered if he had known the state charges were going to be filed. He said he came down because he knew the federal charge of threatening the life of the President in New Orleans "was false and could be exposed."

U.S. Indian Held In Shooting of Movement Leader

WINNER, S.D., Aug. 28 (AP).—Carter Camp, president of the American Indian Movement, was arraigned today in connection with the shooting of fellow AIM leader Clyde Bellecourt.

Mr. Camp appeared before a U.S. magistrate in Rapid City, S.D. Bond was set at $35,000 and a preliminary hearing was scheduled for Sept. 4. Mr. Camp remained in custody in the Pennington County Jail at Rapid City.

An FBI spokesman in Minneapolis said Mr. Camp was arrested in Valentine, Neb., late yesterday. The spokesman said Mr. Camp surrendered without incident.

U.S. Attorney William Clayton of Sioux Falls, S.D., said Mr. Camp was charged with assault with a deadly weapon on an Indian reservation.

The same charge was filed against Mr. Camp's brother, Craig, and Leroy Cassodes. They were being sought.

AIM leaders talked late into the night yesterday planning strategy to save their organization as Mr. Bellecourt remained in critical condition at a Winner hospital.

Mr. Bellecourt was elected in 1968 as the first chairman of AIM, which spearheaded a 71-day occupation of the hamlet of Wounded Knee on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation earlier this year.

3 Die in London Fire

LONDON, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Two men were killed leaping from the upper windows of an East London hotel that caught fire early today. A third person died in hospital. A fire chief agreed with reporters who suggested the hotel could be described as a fire-trap.

Confers With Fulbright, Mansfield

Kissinger Sees Top Democrats On Bipartisan Foreign Policy

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (WP).—Henry A. Kissinger, keeping to his pledge to mold a bipartisan foreign policy, met yesterday with two leading Democratic senators and set up a series of conferences with some of the top officials of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

Returning from the California White House at San Clemente, Mr. Kissinger simultaneously appeared to be laying the foundations for his Senate confirmation as secretary of state and preparing to do the job once he is confirmed.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who had lunch at the White House with Mr. Kissinger, said confirmation hearings are tentatively set to begin on Sept. 7.

Before lunch, Mr. Kissinger met with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana. Sen. Mansfield said in a televised interview on Sunday that he anticipated no difficulties with the Kissinger confirmation.

In preparation for the transition to the secretary of state post, Mr. Kissinger also asked nine American ambassadors in Asia and the Middle East to come to San Clemente to meet with him. Sources close to Mr. Kissinger said he planned to discuss the substantive problems in their areas and to get their views of the running of the State Department.

Mr. Kissinger met earlier in the day with Kenneth Rush, deputy secretary of state. The two men discussed the transition and covered a wide range of State Department programs and problems, one official said. Mr. Rush, who has agreed to stay on, was known to feel reassured that the State Department would resume its traditional role in the formulation and implementation of foreign policy.

The American ambassadors Mr. Kissinger plans to confer with are William Sullivan, currently in the Philippines but formerly deputy assistant secretary of state for Asian affairs, who dealt with the Vietnam negotiations; Philip C. Habib, now in South Korea and formerly the top career Foreign Service officer in the Vietnam peace talks delegation; Graham Martin, ambassador to South Vietnam; David K. E. Bruce, the U.S. representative in China, who has also served as the chief U.S. envoy to France, Britain and West Germany; Richard Helms, now in Iran and formerly head of the CIA; Robert S. Ingersoll, ambassador to Japan; Daniel Patrick Moynihan, ambassador to India and formerly a presidential adviser; Dean Brown, ambassador to Jordan; and Robert J. McCloskey, ambassador to Cyprus and formerly the State Department's spokesman.

It is understood that Mr. Kissinger wants to discuss substantive issues with these officials as well as to get their views on running the department. The same kinds of views would be solicited from the officials who had major responsibility for foreign policy in previous administrations.

Mr. Kissinger has spoken to Dean Rusk, former secretary of state, who is recovering from surgery, and he has already arranged appointments with at least seven other former top officials.

During the transition period, Mr. Kissinger has canceled some tentative travel plans, including a speech in Brussels to the Atlantic parliamentarians and a visit to his birthplace, Fürth, West Germany.

Sen. Fulbright said he discussed with Mr. Kissinger the general procedures to be followed during the confirmation hearings. "He was in a very conciliatory mood," said Sen. Fulbright. "He was very friendly and said he hoped we'd have better contacts."

Sen. Fulbright said Mr. Kissinger told him he would meet regularly with the committee for exchanges of views. "It will be more or less a resumption of normal relations," Sen. Fulbright said. Sen. Fulbright has said in the past that the appointment of Mr. Kissinger as secretary of state would be an improvement over the situation in which the national security adviser took an excessively active role in foreign policy and was unable to come before the committee.

Gen. Bradley Better

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28 (UPI).—General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, admitted to the University of California Medical Center Aug. 13 with blood clots on the lungs, was "progressing excellently," a hospital spokesman said yesterday.

White House Rules Out Tax Increase

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 28 (Reuters).—The White House reaffirmed that the Nixon administration believes it can balance the federal budget for the current fiscal year and that it did not see a need for a tax increase.

Presidential spokesman Gerald L. Warren said President Nixon was concerned about the level of inflation and said that "as action is dictated, it will be taken."

But he repeated predictions by George Shultz, Treasury secretary, and Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, that a balanced budget could be achieved this year, and said: "That would obviously negate any talk about a tax increase."

Skylab-3 Crew May Be Sent Aloft Early

Houston Fears Systems Are Deteriorating

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 28 (AP).—The Skylab-3 astronauts may be launched before or shortly after the end of the present Skylab-2 mission if some systems in the orbiting laboratory deteriorate.

But Gerald P. Carr, who commands the third and last Skylab crew, said yesterday he hopes that won't be the case and that his flight will start Nov. 9, as planned.

Skylab-2 astronauts Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Maj. Jack R. Lousma today scheduled medical and solar astronomy experiments on the 32d day of their 59-day space voyage.

If all continues to go well, they will detach their Apollo ferry ship and return to earth Sept. 25.

Because of battery, refrigeration and other problems, Mission Control may not want to leave the station unmanned for more than six weeks before launching the Skylab-3 crew.

No Serious Problems

None of the problems is serious, but there is concern that they could worsen if not attended to by man.

Flying with Mr. Carr will be Dr. Edward R. Gibson and William R. Pogue.

Mr. Gibson, a solar physicist, said he hopes there is no early launch because the main reason for sending Skylab-3 up in November is to observe and photograph the comet Kohoutek, which will flash into view in mid-November, whip around the sun in December and speed back into the depths of space.

"Kohoutek is a visitor from afar that is going to give us a look at something which we have a rare opportunity to see, something from outside our orbit in the solar system," Mr. Gibson said.

Instrument Check

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, Aug. 28 (AP).—A rocket will be launched here today in a test aimed at checking the accuracy of an instrument on board the orbiting Skylab.

A missile range spokesman said a Black Brant rocket would carry cameras to photograph specific areas of the sun. The Skylab astronauts will photograph the same regions simultaneously with the aid of an Apollo telescope mount, which is used for sun study.

Results will be compared to verify the Skylab instrument's accuracy, and adjustments of the telescope mount will be made if necessary.

High School Bandsman Suspended Over Politics Sues for a Million

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28 (AP).—A high school bandsman has sued his school for $1 million because he was suspended after he displayed a McGovern sticker on his baritone horn at a rally for President Nixon.

George Alan Koenigshofer was suspended from the band Nov. 4 but reinstated in January. Mr. Koenigshofer's suit, filed yesterday in superior court, said his treatment by Rowland High School officials had made him extremely nervous and given him hives and hay fever.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Andrew Koenigshofer, are co-plaintiffs. The suit said their mistreatment by the community as a result of the incident had forced them to move out of their Rowland Heights home and made them both extremely nervous.

The suit also contended that the school, the band director and the school principal violated the youth's right to freedom of speech and unfairly forced him to participate in a partisan political rally.

Shortage of Newsprint in U.S. Forcing Cutbacks by Papers

By Damon Stetson

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—The increasing shortage of newsprint is forcing some newspapers to limit advertising, reduce the amount of space for news, eliminate features, and even drop some editions.

A Canadian railroad strike that began last week has quickly accentuated the seriousness of a newsprint shortage that had already been aggravated by continuing strikes at some of Canada's major paper-making mills.

Initially, many of the smaller newspapers in the United States without long-term contracts with paper manufacturers were the hardest hit by the shortage. But some of the largest dailies are now feeling the pinch; they are taking steps to conserve available supplies and to avoid waste.

In New York, the Wall Street Journal said yesterday that it would continue to publish essential news, including complete market reports, but that certain features "must of necessity be curtailed or suspended."

The Journal said that a strict limit was being placed on the amount of advertising accepted and that papers available for newsstand sales had been reduced.

The Minneapolis Star and Tribune Co. announced that it had restricted some kinds of advertising, made a commensurate reduction in the editorial space, put a "ceiling" on the size of the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune, and reduced the number of papers available at newsstands.

J. G. Trezevant, vice-president of the Chicago Sun-Times, said his organization had cut newsprint consumption by 10 percent from that of a year ago, although circulation and the volume of advertising had increased.

He added that the "news hole"—the space for news—was being kept "prudently tight," that some editorial matter had been reduced and that complete market quotations were being printed only in the final afternoon edition.

A spokesman for The New York Times said the newspaper had enough newsprint for its immediate needs but that efforts were being made to reduce waste. The supply of higher grade paper used in the book and magazine sections is tighter, the spokesman added, but enough of this paper is available for printing several issues.

Officials at such widely separated newspapers as the Portland (Me.) Press Herald, the Denver Post, the Boston Globe and the Detroit News said they had no immediate problems, but they acknowledged concern about the overall situation.

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Racial Tensions Run High In Marseilles After Slaying

From Wire Dispatches

MARSEILLES, Aug. 28.—The funeral of a bus driver killed by a deranged Algerian immigrant drew thousands of mourners but passed without incident today despite growing racial tension.

However, a vigilante group, set up only hours after the bus driver was killed last Saturday and his assailant was attacked by citizens, called a mass rally for tomorrow to protest against uncontrolled immigration.

"We don't want an Arab Harlem here," a representative of the *Committee for the Safeguard of* Marseilles Citizens said.

Smoldering hostility in southern France between Frenchmen and thousands of North African settlers, who mainly do the most menial jobs for the least money, erupted over the bus incident.

The Algerian, Salah Bougrine, 38, fatally stabbed the driver, Emile Guerlach, the father of four, and then wounded five passengers before being subdued by a former French European featherweight boxing champion, Gracieux Lamperti.

Bougrine, described by the Algerian Embassy in Paris as having had a history of mental illness since 1969, was attacked by crowds and is in a hospital with a fractured skull. He has been charged with homicide.

Local passions were stirred further when rightist groups and the Marseilles section of the Young Gaullists, whose parent party is the base of the government majority, denounced a North African and anti-French "underworld" and called for "measures of elimination."

Meanwhile, police said they found the body of an Algerian shot last night outside Marseilles in what may have been a reprisal. He was identified as Said Aounallah, 37.

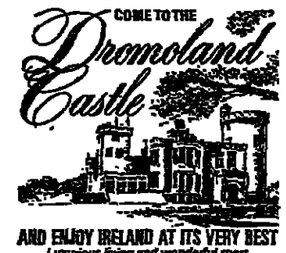
Almost daily clashes between young groups of Frenchmen and immigrants have prompted police to move reinforcements into the area.

At today's funeral march, which drew 3,000 people, including some 2,000 bus drivers and taxi drivers, local authorities sought to calm the local anger.

Marseilles Police Prefect René Heckenroth appealed to the city's one million people to "keep calm and display dignity in the face of a hate campaign which seeks to arouse two communities against each other."

Msgr. Jean Etchegaray, archbishop of Marseilles, warned that "unless we watch out, we are moving straight into a terrible flare-up of racism."

Despite official warnings against anti-Arab acts, the tension spread last night to Toulouse, west of here, where dozens of French soldiers chased North Africans through the streets. Police intervened, but one Algerian was seriously injured.



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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

UNION TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE: VS.: CIVIL ACTION NO. 8733 FRANK E. AGUILERA, JR., ET AL: July 23, 1973.

ORDER

Upon motion of the plaintiff for an order directing Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., one of the defendants herein, to appear or plead in accordance with Section 1655 of Title 28 of United States Code, and it appearing to the Court that this is an action to remove encumbrances, liens and clouds upon the title to personal property located within this District; that the said Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., cannot be found within this state; that his present whereabouts is unknown; that personal service upon said defendant is therefore not practicable; and that said defendant has not voluntarily appeared in this action; and for reasons stated in open court; it is ORDERED, that said Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., is directed to appear, plead, answer or otherwise move with respect to the complaint herein on or before the 15th day of October, 1973, or in default thereof this Court will proceed to the hearing and adjudication of this suit.

Hon. Robert C. Zampano,
United States District Judge.

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Dane Is Barred From Filming 'Love Life of Jesus' in France

PARIS, Aug. 28 (AP).—French officials today banned the shooting of the movie "The Love Life of Jesus Christ" on French territory.

A Danish company was scheduled to start work on the film next week in the town of Apt, in southern France.

A storm of controversy had swirled around the project of Danish director Jens Joergen Thorsen and Pope Paul VI denounced the planned film in a speech last Sunday.

A statement by Archbishop Eugène Polge of Avignon today added to the comment by Pope Paul.

"Christians of Avignon and the Vaucluse Department have proved their support for liberty of art and culture, and will refuse either to condemn or to give approval to stage productions or films which offend their faith and their attachment to the Church," the archbishop said.

Filthy Sacrilege

"But they cannot accept a filthy sacrilege which wants to destroy the faith. Mercantile exploitation of the lowest instincts will gain, but certainly not man in his conscience, his worried search for truth about himself and about our world."

Fernand Jean, mayor of Apt, said that he had had no contact with Mr. Thorsen or his company. Mr. Jean said that he had no prior prejudice against the movie "on condition that it does not go beyond reasonable limits." This was before the ban was announced from Paris.

Ambassador's Home Bombed

ROME, Aug. 28 (AP).—Members of a self-styled "Catholic moralist" organization hurled three home-made bombs at the residence of the Danish ambassador in Rome early today to protest plans to film "The Love Life of Jesus Christ."

Leaflets spread around the area read:

"From the Catholics against the Danish government which has financed the blasphemous film, Denmark—the pigsty of Europe."

Brandt's Party Aide Investigated In Airline Case

BONN, Aug. 28 (AP).—The Bonn state prosecutor's office announced today that it will launch an investigation into suspected perjury by the parliamentary chief whip of Chancellor Willy Brandt's party.

A spokesman said Karl Wienand, 41, is suspected of having given false testimony last year before a parliamentary committee probing alleged conflict of interest in his dealings with the now defunct Paninternational charter airline.

The announcement came only a month after another parliamentary investigating committee temporarily adjourned public hearings into allegations that Mr. Wienand bribed an opposition lawmakers about with $20,000 for his vote.

A year ago, the parliamentary probe into the so-called "Paninternational affair" ended without establishing evidence for the charges against Mr. Wienand.

Like his denial of opposition lawmaker Julius Steiner's vote-buying charge in the subsequent "Steiner affair" scandal, Mr. Wienand denied last year that he acted as a paid adviser to the Paninternational line.

Lebanese Protest High Living Costs

BEIRUT, Aug. 28 (UPI).—Demonstrators marched through the streets of Beirut, Sidon and Tripoli today in peaceful protests against the rising cost of living.

The demonstrators were marking a 24-hour general strike called by the General Confederation of Workers to protest against higher prices and market monopoly practices.

Union sources claimed the strike was total in shops, factories and businesses throughout Lebanon. Port activity came to a standstill and the Beirut airport closed for one hour, they said.

The unions were protesting prices, which have risen as much as 15 percent in some areas in the past month.

Allende Cancels Algiers Visit Because of the Chilean Crisis

SANTIAGO, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Chilean President Salvador Allende, who was due to leave for Algiers next Monday to attend the nonaligned summit conference, has cancelled his trip because of the political crisis here, a government spokesman said today.

The president had set great store on attending the summit to help thrust Chile into the forefront of the Third World.

The cancellation of the trip appeared to indicate that the president had encountered difficulties in putting together a new cabinet after virtually losing his alliance with the military.

President Allende is working to reshape a cabinet strong enough to pull the country through the present crisis.

Stores and Bars Close

Meanwhile, most of Chile's stores and bars closed and thousands of farm workers quit work as anti-government unions stepped up their campaign against President Allende.

Some 16,000 farm workers and 140,000 shopkeepers stopped work for 24 hours in support of a 24-day truck owners' strike. The truck owners said they would keep their 45,000 vehicles off the roads until they had confidence in the government.

And the powerful Chilean Commercial and Production Federation, which groups a large part of the private industrial sector opposed to socialism, today called on Mr. Allende to make radical changes in his government.

The National Council of Professional Workers, which includes doctors, engineers, lawyers and architects, issued a similar statement and called for the president's resignation if he did not respect congress and the unions.

But the progovernment Trade Union Confederation said it would mobilize thousands of workers tonight in a mass show of support for Mr. Allende.

The workers also planned to demonstrate their solidarity with Gen. Carlos Prats, who left the cabinet and relinquished his army command to preserve unity in the armed forces.

Floods in Pakistan Dealing Serious Blow to the Economy

By Bernard Weinraub

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 28 (NYT).—The worst flood in Pakistan's 26-year history left a trail of shattered villages, ruined crops and homeless families today as it surged toward the southeastern city of Hyderabad.

For 10 days, the Indus River, swollen by rain, has moved furiously from one state, Punjab, in the northeast, to northern Sind, another state in the southern part of the country.

The pivotal cotton crop has been damaged, wheat stored on fields has been washed away and hundreds of towns are submerged in 15 to 20 feet of water.

Relief officials say the impact of the flood is unclear, but that the death toll appears much lower than might have been expected and the number of permanent refugees moderate. The economy, however, has suffered a severe blow.

"It's a major setback," said a U.S. official involved in the swiftly growing international relief effort.

Rain in Kashmir

By tonight there was some fragile hope that the Indus may have reached a peak, especially in the stricken Punjab and that floodwaters were easing. But reports of rain in the neighboring Indian state of Kashmir alarmed Pakistani officials.

It was heavy rainfall on the mountains of Kashmir that sent water from such rivers as the Hanab and the Jhelum surging two weeks ago. Abruptly the floodwaters of the Indus invaded towns in the Punjab and burst through embankments.

Sour relations between India and Pakistan hampered initial warnings. Pakistan has said that the Indians failed to give proper warning of rising waters, an allegation that India denies.

In the Punjab, the hardest-hit state, nearly 300 persons have died. 70,000 cattle have perished or are missing and more than 260,000 houses have been destroyed.

But there is now a general feeling, among Pakistani, European and American relief officials, that the effect of the severe flood cannot be accurately assessed until the waters recede and families return to their villages.

Wallace Foe, Flowers, Gets Federal Parole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP).—Richmond M. Flowers, former Alabama attorney general, was paroled yesterday by the U.S. Board of Parole. The action is effective Oct. 15.

Flowers, 56, was convicted on March 10, 1969, of conspiring to illegally exact payments from persons and companies while he was attorney general. Because of delays from appeals, he did not enter prison until April 17, 1972.

He was a state legislator and served as state attorney general from 1963 to 1967. In the 1966 Democratic primary for governor, he ran second to the late Lurleen Wallace, wife of Gov. George Wallace. Flowers was an outspoken foe of the segregationist policies of Gov. Wallace.

Flowers was sentenced to eight years in prison on eight counts of conspiracy to obstruct and delay and affect commerce by extortion. He has been serving his sentence at the federal prison camp at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.

The board also paroled Oscar E. Hyde, 46, a Birmingham businessman and banker, who was convicted with Flowers on the same charges. Hyde also was sentenced to serve eight years. He has been imprisoned at the federal prison camp, at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, Ala.

Pakistani Insurgents Kill 20 Soldiers

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 28 (AP).—Twenty Pakistani soldiers were killed when a band of 50 tribal insurgents attacked an army position Saturday near Giani village in the Sibi district of Baluchistan Province, Pakistan Press International news agency reported today.

It said the band stole a large quantity of arms and ammunition before escaping into the mountains when army reinforcements arrived.

This was the first tribal attack on the army although Pakistani paramilitary forces have been involved in several clashes since the National Awami party government in Baluchistan was dismissed from the federal government in February.

A U.S. General In Wiretap Case Quits Germany

BONN, Aug. 28 (NYT).—A United States Army spokesman in Heidelberg said today that the head of Army intelligence in West Germany would be transferred to Washington next month.

The transfer follows a West German government investigation of allegations that the officer, Maj. Gen. Harold R. Aaron, and his subordinates had been carrying out a program of illegal wiretapping and surveillance of civilians who abetted dissidence among American soldiers in Europe.

The spokesman, Col. Erik G. Johnson jr., said Gen. Aaron would become deputy chief of staff for intelligence at Army headquarters in Washington. He has held the corresponding position at United States Army headquarters, Europe, in Heidelberg, since last Sept. 7.

The Army command here has issued a statement that whatever the intelligence units did here was done legally. A West German government investigation also concluded the Army had acted legally, with German permission.

However, one of the civilians whose telephone was tapped has complained to the Heidelberg state prosecutor's office saying that Gen. Aaron should face criminal charges. The prosecutor's office says it is investigating and will bring charges if there is sufficient evidence.

Europe Livestock In Disease Threat

ROME, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—A swiftly-spreading epidemic in Turkey now poses the gravest foot-and-mouth disease threat to Europe's livestock population in a decade, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization said here today.

"Since European herds have no natural immunity to this virus type, the disease could be catastrophic if it reached Europe," an FAO spokesman said. Cases of the disease have reached areas only 60 miles from the Bosporus.

At Turkey's request, the FAO has called an emergency six-nation meeting tomorrow in Ankara under the auspices of the organization's foot-and-mouth disease commission to help Turkey fight the epidemic.

Pompidou to Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—French President Georges Pompidou will visit Japan next April, Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said today. A formal announcement will be made after Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka visits France next month.

Lack of World Pact Launches Race for Undersea Minerals

By Cathe Wolhowe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (WP).—An international committee failed this month to reach significant agreement on wresting mineral resources out of the earth's seabeds, and a race has begun among major nations and companies to get to them first.

"It's a tragedy," says Charles S. Rhyne, a former president of the American Bar Association and a long-time advocate of the rule of law over the ocean beds, which constitute two-thirds of the earth's surface.

"We are about to witness the kind of dog-eat-dog competition that characterized colonization of Africa and the New World. One would think we could learn to place a premium on cooperation rather than greed, quickness and force," he adds.

Mr. Rhyne is attending the sixth World Peace Through Law conference in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. A major topic among lawyers and judges there is the prospect of developing a law of the seas in the wake of a Geneva meeting by 91 nations concerned with that subject.

The Geneva meeting was a preliminary conference to develop documents for a UN session this November and a conference of about 140 nations in Santiago, Chile, next year.

But the meeting ended Friday with no approved draft and several nations saying they would ask the UN General Assembly this fall for a delay in the Santiago meeting until another round of preliminary negotiations could be completed.

John R. Stevenson, the chief U.S. delegate to the Geneva conference, opposes the delay. "Oceans are being used with increasing intensity every day and so the potential for conflict increases," he said at the meeting.

While Mr. Stevenson was speaking, Howard Hughes's giant mining ship was on its way to the ocean region where it will start scooping up 5,000 tons of minerals daily.

Mr. Hughes's chief competitor, Deepsea Ventures, also is ready to start mining, but is waiting for Congress to pass protective legislation before investing the necessary $150 million in developmental costs, according to James J. Victory of Deepsea, a Tenneco, Inc., subsidiary.

Japan is building an $8-billion ship which will be ready by next March to begin prospecting near the Hawaiian Islands, says Shogo Noguchi, planning coordinator for marine development of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Bonn Activity

The West German government is supporting research on equipment for deep-sea mining and has participated in joint explorations with Deepsea Ventures.

CNEXO, a French firm, already has conducted exploratory mining cruises close to French Polynesia and reportedly is planning more this year.

Other American firms preparing to mine include Kennecott Copper Corp. and International Nickel.

The minerals they seek—in rocks the size of tomatoes and grapefruit—are manganese, cobalt, nickel and copper. The ocean-bed deposits are thought to be worth millions of millions of dollars.

A sizable harvest of the seabed minerals could greatly improve a nation's balance of payments. The United States, for example, spent $600 million importing these four minerals in 1970.

But most companies and nations, fearing the sort of gunboat diplomacy that has characterized some nations' recent fishing disputes, have sought to delay exploitation of the oceans until an international agreement can be reached.

The developing countries want an international organization, preferably the UN, to license exploitation of the ocean floor and distribute royalties to them.

The developed nations do not oppose creation of an international organization, but do not want it controlled by the developing countries. They would not oppose paying a portion of the value of the minerals to the organization to distribute among the developing countries.

Such an organization is being protested strenuously by American conservatives as too costly for the United States and as subject to possible control by Communist and African states.

But the Soviet Union also has opposed giving power to any international authority. It has favored the American proposal, which would give veto rights to a combination of industrial powers.

The American proposal was unpopular with most nations, however. They claimed that the intricate plan gave too much power to industrial nations.

U.S. Treasury Bars Inflation In Cafeteria

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Employees at the U.S. Treasury were startled by a five-cent increase on coffee and milk in their cafeteria, especially as their boss, George Shultz, heads the government's Cost of Living Council which enforces wage and price controls.

The five cents breached control regulations, so yesterday the old prices were restored—10 cents for coffee and 15 cents for milk.

Pentagon Says Hanoi Builds A Major Road Into the South

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (WP).—The Pentagon reported yesterday that a major new supply road being built by North Vietnam inside the northwestern sections of South Vietnam stretches southward into Kontum Province, 175 miles below the buffer zone separating the two parts of Vietnam.

Throughout the Indochina war, Hanoi has relied primarily on the Ho Chi Minh Trail—a network of unpaved jungle roads and trails winding through Laos and Cambodia—to move men and supplies into South Vietnam.

In contrast to the trail—which is usually impassable for half the year because of heavy monsoon rains—the new road is gravel-topped, and roughly two lanes wide, with bridges, bypasses and drainage ditches to keep it open year-round.

Work has ben going on for more than a year. The Pentagon says a 250-mile section of road winding through some of the most rugged country in South Vietnam has been put into use.

The road runs from the demilitarized zone, through the now heavily fortified Communist military complex around the former U.S. Marine base at Khe Sanh into Kontum Province.

While the Pentagon reports no major new Communist offensive activity inside South Vietnam, the Defense Department continues to call attention periodically to Communist cease-fire violations, including the road-building project and especially the build-up around Khe Sanh.

Using pictures taken by unmanned U.S. reconnaissance planes to support their statements, Pentagon officials said the Communists were lengthening the dirt runway at Khe Sanh's airstrip to 5,300 feet, enough eventually to handle Soviet-built MIG-21 fighters and Il-28 medium bombers.

Lights Installed

Steel planking is being laid on top of the strip and lights for night operations are also being installed, though no MIGs actually have used the field.

Also in violation of the Paris agreements, the Pentagon says the North Vietnamese have moved 135 antiaircraft guns, as well as four operational batteries of SAM 2 antiaircraft missiles, to within a five-mile radius of the field.

A North Vietnamese headquarters complex contains 100 buildings and is located three miles from Khe Sanh. Photos show, the Pentagon says, more than 30 tons of military supplies stored in the open, with several truck parks used to service the 4,000 to 5,000 Communist trucks that the Defense Department says distribute supplies throughout the area.

Department spokesmen offered no explanation concerning Communist intentions, other than the Hanoi appeared to be developing options for some future course of action.

The Pentagon briefing for newsmen was carried out by Air Force officers, who noted that "it would not possible for the North Vietnamese to accomplish this type of build-up when U.S. airpower was operating over South Vietnam."

U.S. Film Editor Carl Lerner, 61, Dies in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—Carl Lerner, 61, who edited some of the best-known U.S.-made films, died in a hospital here Sunday after a long illness.

Mr. Lerner's credits included "Klute," with Jane Fonda; "The Swimmer," with Burt Lancaster; "Requiem for a Heavyweight," with Anthony Quinn; "Middle of the Night," with Kim Novak and Fredric March; "The Fugitive Kind," with Marlon Brando and Anna Magnani; "The Goddess," with Kim Stanley and Lloyd Bridges, and "12 Angry Men."

He had directed commercial and industrial films, and was director and editor of "Black Like Me," starring James Whitmore.

Mr. Lerner had taught film technique at City College, New York University, the School of Visual Arts and other institutions, and had written many articles on the subject.

David Lewis

PARIS, Aug. 28 (IHT).—Movie producer David Lewis, 73, died at the American Hospital here yesterday after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage at Deauville this weekend.

Mr. Lewis was born in New York City and, after graduation from Columbia University, joined the staff of MGM in 1924. From 1924 until World War II he was in charge of the distribution of MGM films in Latin America, Spain, China and Japan. From 1945 until 1965 he was in charge of the MGM Paris office, from which he retired to form his own production company, Two World Enterprises, with Charles Lachman as his partner. Among the films he produced were "More" and "Ma Nuit Chez Maude."

He is survived by his wife, Helen.

Rhodesia Rebels Reportedly Beat Teacher to Death

SALISBURY, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Guerrillas forced three African schoolteachers to watch while they beat a headmaster to death, sources at Mangare school in Rhodesia's northeastern Kandeya area said today.

One of those forced to watch was the murdered man's younger brother, the sources said.

Sixteen African civilians, including the headmaster, have been murdered by guerrillas since the current wave of attacks began last December. Eight whites have also been killed.

Judge Refuses Defense Motion To End Anti-War Vets' Trial

By John Kifner

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 28 (NYT).—Federal District Judge Winston E. Arnow has denied defense motions to dismiss the charges against seven anti-war veterans and a supporter who are accused of having plotted an assault on the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Defense lawyers argued at the conclusion of the prosecution's initial presentation yesterday that the government had not proved its case.

The defense attorneys contended that the government had not shown that the defendants had reached an agreement on the alleged conspiracy, that there was little evidence that any part of it was ever carried out, and that a combination of chemicals in a plastic medicine bottle allegedly demonstrated by a defendant for use in the plot was not, under the law, a "bomb."

In response, Jack Carrouth, the prosecutor, read through the indictment and argued that the defendants did indeed "conspire and confederate" to "cause whatever havoc was possible," at the Miami convention.

Robert Schnieder, the assistant prosecutor, cited several cases as he contended that the device that Scott Camil, a defendant, was alleged to have demonstrated was a "bomb."

After a 15-minute recess following five hours of arguments, Judge Arnow denied the motion for acquittal on all counts.

The five-count indictment contains one general charge against seven of the defendants alleging that they conspired to start a riot, to organize "fire teams," to attack police stations, police cars and stores with "automatic weapons and incendiary devices" and to fire "lead weights, fragmentation marbles (which heated and then chilled would supposedly shatter on impact), ball bearings, 'chemical bombs and smoke bombs" at police with "wrist-rocket slingshots and crossbows."

Those seven defendants are Mr. Camil, John W. Knifton, Peter P. Mahoney, William Patterson, Donald Perdue, Alton Foss, all of whom are members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and John K. Briggs 3d, a supporter.

Two other counts charge Mr. Camil with having demonstrated "incendiary devices" and with possessing a "destructive device" of potassium permanganate and glycerin.

The fourth and fifth counts charge that the eighth defendant, Stanley K. Michelson, knowing of the alleged plot, gave assistance to the other defendants and did not report it to the authorities.

The government has called 50 witnesses, but its case rests heavily on the testimony of two paid informers and a police undercover agent.

The defense was to begin its presentation today.

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MOVIES IN PARIS

Return to Favor: The Style of Guitry

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 28 (IHT).—Sacha Guitry, the wittiest French playwright of the last generation, is back in fashion, the idol of the younger generation of cineastes. His quips are quoted in François Truffaut's "La Nuit Américaine" and in "La Maman et la Putain" of Jean Eustache. In "L'Oiseau Rare" (at the Marignan and the Saint-Germain Village), Jean-Claude Brialy has tried to devise something on the order of Guitry's memorable screen comedy, "Le Roman d'un Tricheur." Its outline is Guitry-like, but one wishes that Guitry himself had supplied the dialogue.

Its hero is an impeccable manservant, a perfect part for Guitry (who wrote and acted such a role in "Désiré"), neatly and chicly impersonated by Brialy. This domestic jewel is in the employ of a mundane hostess, the wife of a shady promoter. Each time she gives a dinner party, her guests try to steal her butler. But he is loyal and remains with her until her husband is arrested for fraud and she can no longer pay his wages.

Then he begins a round of her friends. He serves, in turn, a nymphomaniac heiress; an opera diva who has lost her voice and lives deliriously in dreams of her glorious past; a rushed lady politician and an aged man-of-letters who is a vague combination of André Gide and Paul Léautaud, the hermit critic who adored cats.

The incidents are in sketch form. All would benefit by sharper editing and the film itself, by a smoother cinematic transition, but only the episode concerning the predatory millionaire grows a trifle tiresome. The other sequences are illuminated, if not by sparkling wit, at least by amusing acting with, in addition to Brialy as the Gallic Jeeves, Barbara as the former prima donna with delusions of grandeur, Jacqueline Maillan as the inexhaustible public official, and, especially, by the veteran Pierre Bertin as the ancient literary sage, a subtle piece of high-comedy spoofing crossed with a touch of pathos, a fine miniature characterization that leaves a warming afterglow. Jacques Charrier produced "L'Oiseau Rare," but does not appear in it. His neglect to make a personal appearance was a mistake.

* * *

Alain Delon is constantly before us, probably ranking as the actor most frequently seen on French screens. Since he is an engaging and personable player, there should be no complaints about this. He is always a welcome sight, but who—may one ask?—writes his colorless material? He, too, has turned producer, but he has yet to hire a competent script reader. "Big Guns" ("Les Grands Fusils" in French, but the English title is being used in Paris) at the Ambassade-Gaumont, is his latest production and he is its star.

A romantic figure with upturned coat collar and a disconsolate air of lonely independence, he again stalks the gangster scene, suggesting a fairy-tale prince bewitched to roam the underworld where he is utterly alien to his sordid surroundings and his tough companions. Here, involved in yet another Mafia melodrama, he sets out to avenge the murder of his wife and his little son.

He spends his time firing and dodging bullets until he falls victim to treachery. Geographically the action moves from Paris to Milan and from Milan to Sicily, but dramatically the action makes no progress, taking on its travels the same, tired situations. One is forever on the verge or in the midst of a shootup or an automobile chase. In such stuff, furthermore, Delon appears miscast; Charles Bronson, for example, is better suited to the role of a determined killer. Talk of histrionic virtuosity is all very well, but every actor has his limitations. One can no more imagine Delon as a sleazy gangland henchman than one can imagine Jean Gabin as Romeo.

* * *

"Les Anges" (at the Concorde Pathé) is being touted as a French "Clockwork Orange." Do not be deceived. "Les Anges" resembles Kubrick's brilliant, provocative film only in that it, too, includes a psychopathic protagonist. This boring, boorish youth smirks through a series of grotesque misadventures, charged with an insane instinct for destruction. For a time he enlists the underaged heir to a fortune (who is being exploited by his guardians) to join him in his mad pranks, but when this sidekick tires—as the audience already has—of his ludicrous shenanigans, the "hero" adds murder to his crimes. Didier Haudepin as the boy led astray and Michel Bouquet as his conniving guardian do what they can to make sense of their assignments and Madeleine Ozeray has a bit as an aged flirt arrived at the gigolo-taking stage. But Jean Desvilles is unable to enlist either our sympathy or interest.

* * *

A remarkable film was shown Sunday evening at the Carré Thorigny on the Cinémathèque's program there on Oriental cinema: "Double Suicide" of Masahiro Shinoda. Made in 1969—and as yet unreleased in France—it is a motion picture of striking artistry, originality and fascination.

It is based on a Chikamatsu play from the 18th century written for the Bunraku (the Osaka puppet theater) and in its realization combines the traditional technique of the Japanese stage with that of the screen.

It begins as a documentary of the doll drama, revealing the backstage scene where preparation for filming is in progress and Shinoda and his crew are seen. At first the roles are performed by puppets controlled by masked puppet masters.

As the story proceeds, actors take over the interpretation, but the puppeteers, veiled in black gauze, remain to symbolize the fatalistic concept of waiting destiny. The narrative is a simple one treating of the conflict of love and duty with the young lovers caught between the two demands and resolving their dilemma in suicide. There is a deep tragic beauty to this strange and haunting movie from Japan.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

"Bang the Drum Slowly" is "one of those rare instances in which close adaptation of a good book has resulted in possibly an even better movie," says Roger Greenspun. Directed by John Hancock, the film is based on the baseball novel written by Mark Harris in 1956. "The story is simple enough," writes Greenspun. "Bruce Pearson, a kid from Georgia and a catcher of no great quality for the New York Mammoths, is dying of Hodgkin's disease, incurable but, in his case, not yet debilitating. Nobody knows except his roommate, Henry Wiggen, and it is Henry's job not to tell—especially the team manager, Dutch Schnell—so that Bruce can play baseball through the last season that is left him on earth... Vincent Gardenia... plays Dutch with a belligerent comic diligence that should constitute any director's dream performance. In his way, Michael Moriarty as Henry—clever, cautious, skilled at keeping secrets from himself—is almost as good. And all the rest of the cast, from Robert De Niro, as Bruce, down to the least consequential team members who only stand and get photographed, seem to have been assembled out of a love for placing the right kinds of people in dramatic situations." "Bang the Drum Slowly" is "ultimately a lament for the dying," says Greenspun. "But since that includes all of us, it would be unseemly to shed too many tears... If you want a major statement on man's fate, you'd better try another movie. This one pretends to no more insights than it has honestly earned. Its chief quality is not its pathos, but its beautiful, perhaps heroic, tact."



Barbara and Jean-Claude Brialy in "L'Oiseau Rare."

U.S. Wives in Japan: A Marriage of Cultures

'I'm an American. It's impossible for me to be Japanese. In the United States everyone is expected to become American, but in Japan they don't think you can become Japanese.'

By Kathryn Tolbert

TOKYO (NYT).—After almost eight years of marriage to a member of a distinguished Japanese family, Joan McCullough Itoh, now easily kneels in the tradition of a good Japanese wife and almost touches the tatami-matted floor with her forehead when guests come to their house.

Early in her marriage, the former New Yorker had complained to her husband, Bunkichi Itoh, a museum owner, about the incongruity of the custom for an American woman.

"You know two cultures," he reminded her. "They know only one."

Mrs. Itoh is one of the founders of the Association for Foreign Wives of Japanese, an organization started four years ago to help its members adjust to Japanese society.

Two Cultures

The organization now has 250 members, 40 percent of them from the United States. The women live a combination of two cultures, with conversation often a mix of Japanese and English, and dinners that may be casseroles one night and raw fish and seaweed the next.

Mrs. Itoh and two other American members of the association recently described married life for an American woman in Japanese society.

The Itohs live in a 70-room home that the family has owned for eight generations. It is now preserved as a museum. There, Mrs. Itoh welcomes visitors to view the classic tatami-matted rooms with sliding paper doors and open hearths and the family's collection of Japanese and Chinese art objects.

She is also hostess for an annual tea ceremony attended by some 2,000 guests and 35 teachers of Chanoyu, as the rite is called in Japanese.

While she has come to accept and appreciate the significance of the very low bow to indicate humbleness, she objected strongly to being excluded from her husband's parties.

During the gatherings she often found herself kneeling on the floor at the doorway, furiously scooping rice out of a pan for the guests. "What am I doing?" she thought one night.

Putting down the wooden spatula, she left the flasks of hot sake waiting to be poured, and went to her room. No one said anything.

"I explained to my husband that it wasn't fair for me not to have a seat at the party," she said, "especially when there were women guests."

But changes come slowly to the village of Somi, a rural community of 1,000 in Niigata Prefecture of northern Japan. At the next party she counted the guests and number of zabutons, the cushions used instead of chairs in a Japanese home. There was still none for her, so she went to her room.

An Emissary

In the Japanese manner of nonconfrontation, her husband sent his uncle to talk to her.

"But how could I explain my feelings to this old man who has never left Japan?" she said. "I just told him I didn't think my dress was right and that I'd change and be down later.

"It took four or five parties like this until one time the uncle excitedly signaled to me and said, smiling broadly, 'Here is your place. Sit here.'" The Japanese roundabout style of settling disputes resolved the situation without causing loss of face or ill-feeling. From then on the help set out the chopsticks and sake cups.

"You know, the Japanese woman is not expected to do anything concerning her husband's work," said Betty Jean Crouch Ogawa. "No interviews, no entertaining. Society demands little of her other than to fill a Japanese woman's role.

Parties

"Japanese don't invite couples to each other's homes," Mrs. Ogawa continued. Her husband is a sales promotion manager for Coca-Cola (Japan) Company, Ltd. "If we want activity we either find some people with the same situation—an international marriage—or we go to the movies, go bowling, or set up a game of Mah-Jongg.

"We have parties and Japanese couples come, but they just don't have them in return."

The Ogawas and their year-old son live in a two-bedroom suburb of Tokyo. Before coming to Japan six years ago, Mrs. Ogawa, whose father was in the Air Force, had lived in Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Washington.

She says she is happy living in the Japanese society, although she has no illusion about becoming a full member of it.

"I'm an American," she said. "It's impossible for me to be a Japanese. In the United States everyone is expected to become American but in Japan they don't think you *can* become Japanese."

Another View

"I'll always be an American," said former Californian Kendra Hutchins Sato, "but I've acquired some of the graces and attitudes of Japanese women."

Married for 16 years to Hideo Sato, executive managing director of a plastic company, she wears a kimono gracefully and speaks a crisp conversational Japanese.

The Satos met when they were both studying at San Jose State College in California. Their spacious, softly lighted, carpeted apartment in Tokyo has a distinctly American air.

"When an American marries another American, things start out all rosy," Mr. Sato said in his relaxed, nearly unaccented English. "But in an international marriage you start from problems. But if you can overcome the difficulties, in the end you'll gain more."

"In the beginning at least," Mrs. Sato said, "when a Japanese girl marries an American, she takes a step forward in standard of living. But when an American woman marries a Japanese she takes a step backward."

Japanese Women

The Satos enjoy strolling and shopping in the Ginza or seeking out good Korean or Japanese restaurants with other Japanese couples. Most of their friends are Japanese, although Mrs. Sato said she finds it difficult to "get close" to Japanese women.

"They tend to be a little more within themselves," she said.

The international couples without children tend to use a mixture of both Japanese and English in the home, on the grounds that even though the husband's English is almost always better than the wife's Japanese, there are some phrases or ideas that are best expressed in Japanese.

If the couple has children, usually only English is used. "It will be necessary for my son not to be a one-nation person," Mrs. Ogawa said. "We will continue to use only English in the home, although I think Japanese is easier for the young child because of the clear, syllabic sounds."

An Ancient Tool

TEL AVIV, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—A team of archaeologists from Tel Aviv University has found a human tooth that was used as an agricultural implement by the world's earliest known farmers. The tooth was found at Hephzibah, about 50 kilometers northeast of Tel Aviv, where settled farming appears to have started 15,000 years ago.

FBI Returns Olmec Statue To Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 28 (AP).—An Olmec statue, regarded as one of the finest pieces of ancient Mexican Indian art, was returned to Mexico last weekend after being recovered in Texas last week by the FBI.

The "Senor de Las Limas," carved in jade 2,000 to 2,300 years ago, had been stolen Oct. 12, 1970, from the University of Veracruz in Japala, the Veracruz state capital.

It was recovered by FBI agents last Thursday in a San Antonio, Texas, motel room. No arrests were made. The motel room was unoccupied.

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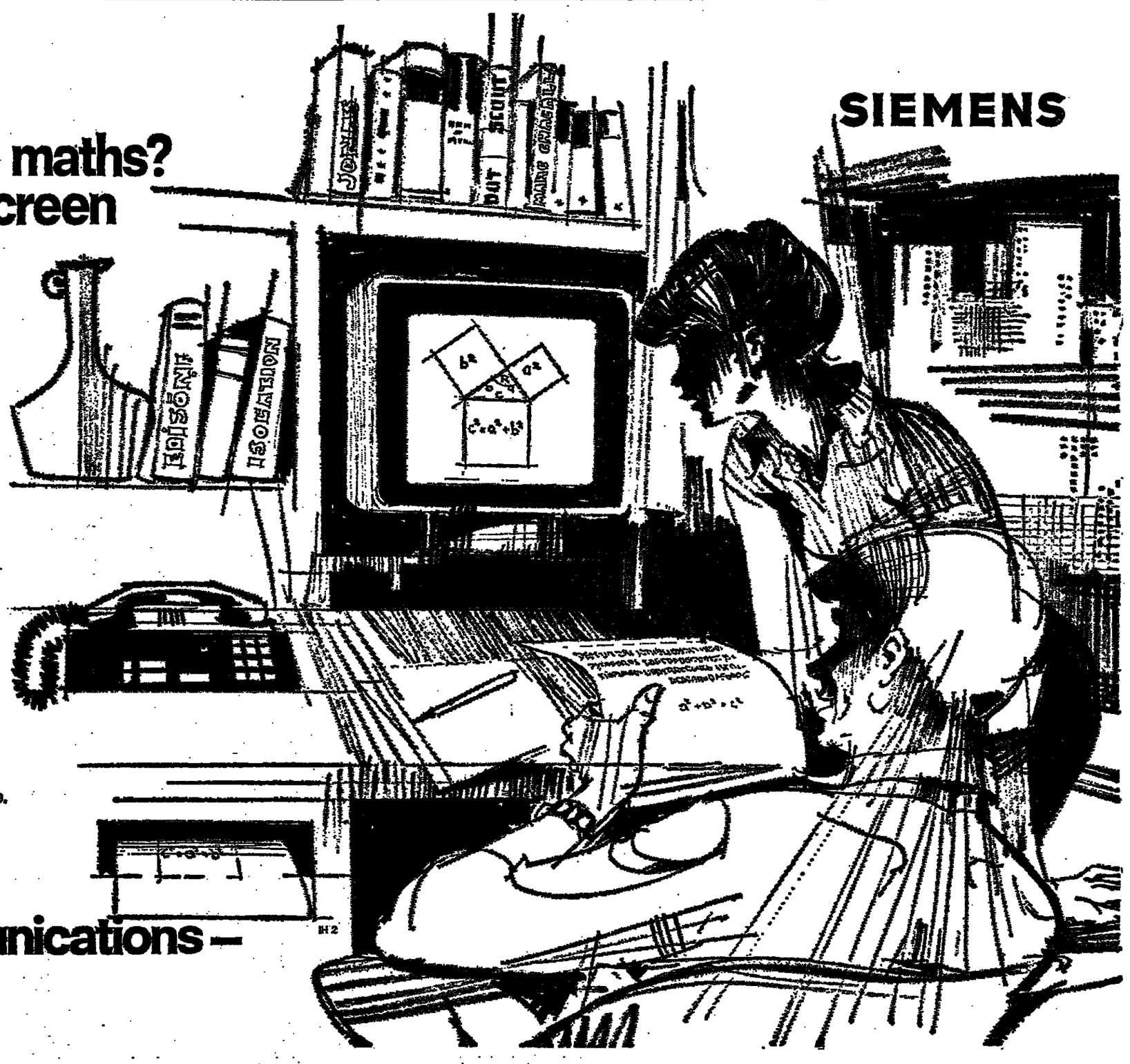
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Wednesday, August 29, 1972

The Other Europe

The trial in Moscow of Pyotr I. Yakir and Victor A. Krassin is a reminder that in Europe today there are two worlds, existing side by side, with less likelihood of coming to a major clash than seemed all too possible over the past quarter-century, but with differences that remain large and thorny. Goods can penetrate the Iron Curtain now. Even persons make the journey with greater ease and in larger numbers. But the Soviet Union refuses to issue visas for ideas it considers dangerous.

The Moscow trials, so the prosecution alleges and the defendants are said to admit, concern a movement to overthrow the Soviet regime. This would constitute treason under any government. But, so far as can be judged, the offenses charged do not deal with the actual organization of violence against the Soviet Union, espionage affecting Soviet military security, or any of the overt acts that a free society would move against in the courts. Rather, it is "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," the dissemination, in other words, of ideas.

The trials, in fact, constitute that "sad *footnote in future history books*" to which the then secretary of state, William P. Rogers, referred at the Helsinki meeting in July—the failure of the European Security Conference to "lower the barriers to the freer flow of people, information and ideas." It is a warning, too, both to the Soviet people and to the next sessions of the conference that the Soviet government will suppress dissidence within its borders and forbid its importation, despite Moscow's diplomatic moves to reduce East-West tensions and increase East-West trade.

The question, of course, is whether such a ban on the exchange of intangibles is possible, given the movement of tangibles (including people) across Soviet borders. It was one thing to run a garrison state, as Stalin ran it, with stringent controls over every item, every person, who entered the U.S.S.R. It is quite another to keep ideas from penetrating the barriers in the luggage of tourists and athletes or in the very trademarks of foreign commodities and appliances.

It is evident enough, as it was at Helsinki, that the Soviet Union will refuse to give any official encouragement to the transit of dangerous thought across its boundaries, that it will seek to control such thoughts at home. There is evidence, indeed, that it has been fairly successful in putting down dissidence among its citizens, at least for the time being. But to endorse friendship with nations while declaring their principles off-limits, to invite the world to Olympic games, while demanding that it leave its intellectual apparatus behind, to welcome Western wheat, while winnowing out of it any Western notions of freedom, does not seem a durable policy. Time has served the Soviets well in securing acceptance of the frontiers they established in the war. But the frontiers of the mind cannot be marked off with barbed wire.

Oil Pressure

The great oil pressure play has begun. With perhaps less public outcry from the victims than he would wish, Libya's Colonel Qadhafi is moving to take control of American oil interests in his arid land, an openly delivered "slap on *America's cool arrogant face*," as he put it.

Four independent oil companies reluctantly acquiesced in the nationalization of 51 percent of their Libyan operations and now *pressure is mounting against the major oil* companies. Their interests in Libya may be small, but they seem wisely prepared to resist in the full knowledge that any concessions to the militant Libyans would in all political logic be next demanded by Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf states, where the majors' interests are indeed major.

Price and supply pressures on all raw materials are growing worldwide, so the United States and other industrialized countries are in for problems across the board. But the specific banner under which this new Arab militancy is advancing is the old grievance of U.S. support for Israel. With public concern high about a looming energy crisis—and public awareness not yet widespread of all the technological and social measures available to alleviate this crisis—the militant Arab leaders have chosen this as their moment to turn on the heat by turning off the valves at the wellheads. The controversy that already surrounds the administration's first proposed oil-conservation regulation is indicative of the concern on which the Arabs hope to capitalize. That dubious proposal could curb coal-burning utilities and *factories from switching to oil* in the interest of cleaner air.

America's dependence on Arab oil has undoubtedly grown spectacularly in recent months. Saudi Arabia is now this country's third largest foreign supplier, after Canada and Nigeria. Its daily production has increased, partly in response to the American demand, to nearly nine million barrels per day and the United States is counting on the Saudis to produce 20 million daily by the end of this decade.

In such circumstances the moods of Saudi Arabia's powerful oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki al-Yamani, are far more meaningful than the bluster of Colonel Qadhafi. What *is underlying the present nervousness is that* Sheikh Yamani has recently started making the same kind of linkage that the militant Arabs have long proclaimed; he, too, is hinting that Arab oil policies toward the United States will be *colored by U.S. policies* toward Israel.

The availability of oil will be one of the important elements in this country's strategic posture for the rest of the decade, more so than it has been in the past or than it will be in the future once alternate sources of energy can be brought into widespread use. But this is no situation in which blackmail can be permitted to dictate the American response. The Arabs are far from unified on what they would have the United States do in order to secure supplies. More important still, blackmail demands once met have a way of growing next time around, in oil negotiations no less than in aerial terrorism.

American policies toward the Middle East involve far more than oil. It is conceivable that sound reasons will arise in the months and years to come for modifying the strong military and diplomatic support which Israel has long enjoyed from the United States. But the approaches this country can use most constructively to promote lasting Arab-Israeli peace must be determined on their own merits, not on the basis of fuel shortages.

The oil-producing states have their own vital interests in selling their great economic asset. Iran, for one, has recognized this in entering into equitable 20-year supply agreements with the United States. Over the long run, the Arab oil producers are as dependent on customers as, in the tight-supply situation of today, the customers of the industrialized world need their oil.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Détente and Human Rights

So great is the world's legitimate need for a relaxation of international tensions that a "policy of détente" has become a fundamental axiom to which there is no reasonable alternative. Large *segments of the* public have as a result forgotten how to pose certain questions—such as whether all the parties involved really mean and want the same thing when they use the same word.

Recently the prominent Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov displayed admirable courage, daring in the middle of Moscow to present his own interpretation of the aims and possible consequences of this policy. He declared that, if the West accepts "détente under Soviet conditions," it may find itself faced by a "Soviet Union armed to the teeth." This man should know whereof he speaks, far better than some of the omniscient *optimists talking from* the safety of other shores.

Sakharov risked his neck by openly uttering such *grave words*. And the policy of détente has not reduced the risk factor for him and other free spirits in the Soviet Union. On the contrary, there are growing signs that détente is bringing an increase not of freedom but of repression inside the U.S.S.R. There is a grisly logic to this. By its own definition, to the Kremlin a policy of *détente is primarily a means to strengthen* its own domination. Liberalization, which could and would mean an easing of that domination and thus endanger the discipline within the East bloc, would thus be "counterproductive."

It remains vital that Soviet policy be confronted with emphatic demands that détente be linked to the granting of elementary human rights. To yield on this point for the sake of a fictitious period of diplomatic fair weather would be, as German author Heinrich Boell has said, "the falsest consequence of Ostpolitik."

—*From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

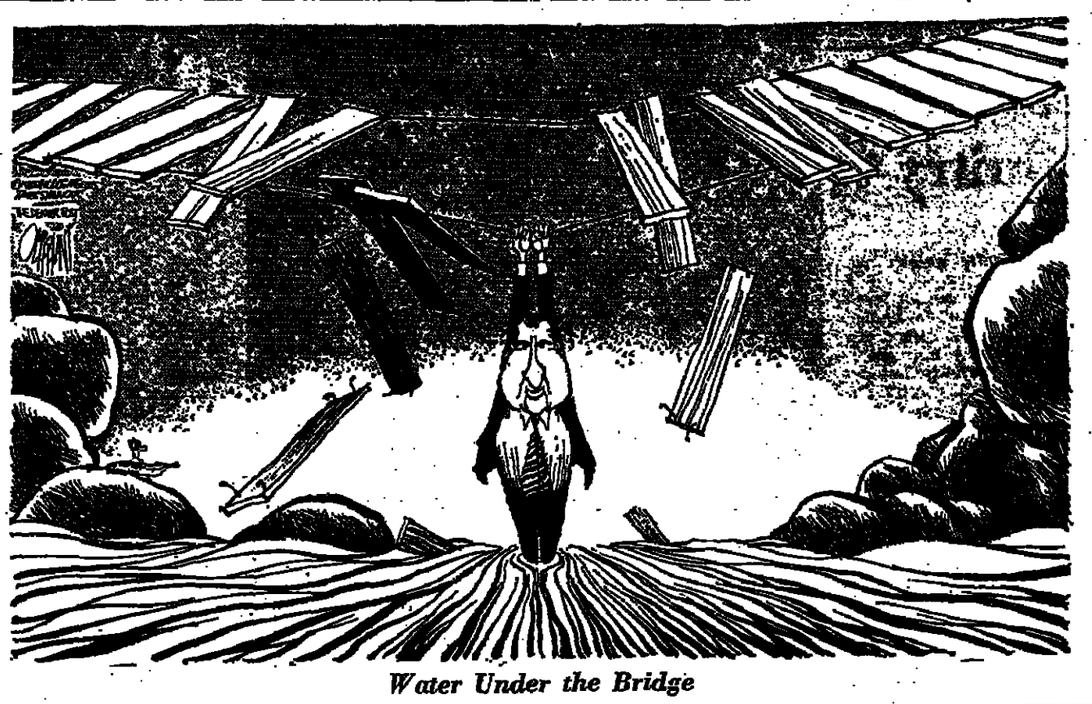
August 29, 1898

BERNE—Today a second international Zionist congress was inaugurated at *Basle. Over 300* delegates from all parts of the world were present. The proceedings were opened today by Dr. Herzl, who gave a general *exposition of the* objects of the Zionist movement. In the course of conversation the Dreyfus affair was referred to as *a weapon of attack* of anti-Semites against the Jews.

Fifty Years Ago

August 29, 1923

NEW YORK—Charlie Chaplin appears in a new part in a *film released in England* yesterday, "The Pilgrim," in which he takes the part of a clergyman. This film shows him as a convict who escapes from prison in the guise of a clergyman. And Baby Peggy, who is only three and a half years old, has just signed a movie contract for $2,000,000 for three years' work.



Water Under the Bridge

Chung Hee Park's Decade of Power in Seoul

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL—"Back in Washington," the Western diplomat said, "you have the Watergate scandal. Well, in Seoul, the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung is Chung Hee Park's Watergate."

Kim, a South Korean opposition leader, was abducted from a hotel in Tokyo on Aug. 8, spirited to Seoul and released near his home on Aug. 13. Park is the president of South Korea, under whose sanction Kim's kidnappers appear to have been acting.

But the comparison of the Kim affair with the break-in at the Democratic national headquarters can go only so far, for President Park alone will determine the disposition of the case. There will be no public hearings, no investigation by the press, no *presidential replies to charges of* misconduct.

In the eyes of Park's admirers, he is an authoritarian leader who exercises power for the good of South Korea. In the eyes of his critics, including Kim, he is a dictator who oppresses the people.

Dissent Silenced

Whatever his label, it has become increasingly clear that Park has silenced almost all dissent, stifled ideas that differ from his own and stunted the growth of political institutions. His one-man rule over a decade has prevented those institutions from *maturing and acquiring a life of* their own independent of the men who occupy them.

In the past year, the president has had the constitution amended to give him nearly unlimited power for as long as he likes. He has reduced the National Assembly to a timid debating society and rubber stamp. He has eliminated the cabinet from policy decisions and assigned it only administrative tasks. He has precinded initiatives from a bureaucracy that was starting to function with some skill.

Although political parties exist, they are meaningless since political activity is severely restricted. *The press is under tight censor*ship and is told both what it must print and what it must not.

The universities, once initiators of dissent, are under the government's thumb.

Moreover, the courts and judges serve at the mercy of the president. The Central Intelligence Agency, while collecting information abroad and *guarding internal* security, is a secret police force that has generated an atmosphere of fear with arbitrary arrests. Army officers, businessmen, politicians—even CIA officials themselves—have been purged.

Man in the Street

The ordinary citizen is affected mainly by constantly having to watch what he says, whom he sees and how he *conducts himself*. The streets of Seoul appear normal, with crowds going about their daily tasks unmolested. But conversations with friends leave the impression that they are always, as it were, looking over their shoulders to see who is watching.

The citizen must obey austerity measures, such as refraining from elaborate weddings and funerals, that President Park has prescribed. He must also not drop his cigarette butt on the sidewalk or get drunk if he wants to avoid trouble with the police

Although none of the regulations seem unbearable, the people are clearly chafing under them. The Koreans are a more individualistic people than most in Asia—tough, stubborn, *outspoken, independent, full* of humor and song, and touched with a sense of the romantic It *is not for nothing* that they are called the Irish of the Orient

Neither supporters nor critics of Park doubt the loyalty of the great majority to their nation. They may not be the fervent anti-Communists the government propagandists would like, but anyone over the age of 30 remembers the misery brought on by the North Korean invasion of 1950 and the three years of war that followed and has no love for the North.

Why the political repression then? Park's loyalists contend that it is necessary to permit the current "dialogue" with North Korea, intended to lead to reunification.

The loyalists also argue that waste and corruption must be eliminated if the economy is to become *self-sustaining* and that the restrictions are the only way to do it.

The government holds out the promise of a better life to keep political dissent damped down. Indeed, economic progress is vigorous and visible, in marked contrast to the political stagnation. Even with inflation and unemployment, the statistical trend is mostly up, and everywhere there is construction—houses and apartments, factories and offices, hotels and subways, roads and bridges.

But there is some doubt whether the economic progress can continue without parallel *development in political institutions*. Will businessmen and bureaucrats be willing to make the necessary decisions, it is asked, or will they be afraid to take risks that may bring wrath down on their heads if they make mistakes?

On Aug. 15, South Korea celebrated somberly its national Liberation Day, the 26th anniversary of the end of Japan's colonial rule and the 25th birthday of the republic. That day 28 years ago was also the beginning of the division of the Korean peninsula by the United States and the Soviet Union and the start of the fundamental issue that plagues the nations today—reunification.

Since South Korea today is that of Chung Hee Park, so South Korea from 1945 to 1960 was that of Dr. Syngman Rhee, the patriot who devoted his life to Korean independence. Rhee, who died in 1965, led his nation through the early days of liberation and the Korean war and into the recovery period.

But President Rhee, like many strong men through history, stayed on past his time and was overthrown by students in 1960 after having failed to develop independent *political institutions*. He was replaced by John M. Chang, who was turned out in a *military coup d'état* a year later.

Park to Power

That brought Maj. Gen. Chung Hee Park to power, first as chairman of the ruling junta, then as *elected president* in 1963. It was during those years that the economy showed signs of real life, and Park devoted much of his working day to economic problems.

A major element was the discovery that the Koreans could manage enterprises and an economy. They surprised themselves, which led to a *sense of self-con*fidence. That and large amounts of American aid, a labor force that was willing, able and cheap, and the political order brought by the new regime stimulated growth.

In 1967, Park stood for re-election with the promise that he would step down at the end of his second term. His failure to keep that promise was the point at which South Korea turned *from political development to* political stagnation.

He had the constitution amended *in 1969 so that he could stand* for a third term, eliminating the opportunity for a peaceful transfer of power. He defeated Kim with 54 percent of the vote in the 1971 election.

Since then, he has steadily assumed more power. He proclaimed a national emergency in December, 1971, imposed strict economic controls in August, 1972, and declared martial law and his "revitalizing reforms" to *eliminate waste and corruption* in October, 1972.

Then he had the constitution *amended* a second time to enable him to govern with unchallenged authority for as long as he wanted. The constitution has prescribed a six-year term, but it is clear that he can be president for life if he wishes.

Publish and Damn Anything Else

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—A couple of weeks ago, in commenting on the President's last formal speech on Watergate, *The Washington Post* editorially criticized "the curiously detached status *—almost that of bemused spectator*—which Mr. Nixon assumed for himself." It was "this studied sense of remoteness," the editorial said, that stripped all conviction from his statements deploring the transgressions committed by those in his employ.

Somehow, that editorial came to mind this week when looking at the way leading newspapers handled Vice-President Agnew's complaint that there was an ef*fort "to indict me in the press"* through calculated Justice Department leaks of kickback allegations, now being investigated by a federal prosecutor and grand jury in Baltimore.

Talk about curious detachment and a studied sense of remoteness! My favorite editorialists acted as if they had no kinship to the *newspapers where these leaks had* appeared.

The Post, which on Aug. 15 reported that "informed sources" said several Maryland contractors had told the prosecutors of personal cash payments to Agnew, editorialized rather grandly that ". . . the Vice-President is well within his rights to be powerfully *annoyed. . . .*"

The Washington Star-News, which on Aug. 13 cited "reliable sources" as the basis for a similar *story*, now said editorially: "The Vice-President is entirely correct in insisting that the Justice Department . . . *find* and stop the many sources of leaked information. . . ."

Civic Virtue

And The New York Times, which on Aug. 18 named "sources close to the investigation" as buttressing its version of the payoff allegations, editorialized: "Vice-President Agnew has every right to complain that his constitutional rights are being violated by leaks attributed to 'Justice Department sources'. . . ."

There hasn't been such a *suspiciously conspicuous display of* civic virtue since a San Francisco madam led her string of girls to the Red Cross blood bank during World War II.

All three papers washed their *hands of responsibility* for publishing the "leaks" by quoting Mr. Agnew's own statement that "the blame must rest with those who give this information to the press."

But that rationalization works only if those of us in journalism are going to set ourselves a low standard of conduct.

There are many reasons why the press ought to be wary of information leaked from criminal investigations. For one thing, the great lesson we supposedly learned from the McCarthy era was *that responsible journalism re*quires that accusations against individuals not be delivered naked to the reader but be presented with due regard to the motives and credibility of the accuser.

The "sources close to the investigation" evasion makes this impossible. If the sources are, as Agnew suspects, on the government side, one has to wonder why a prosecutor with a genuinely strong case would risk it by pre*mature publicity that could easily* get him thrown out of court.

If, on the other hand, as the No. 2 man in the Justice Department says, the sources are "close to the investigation," because they are the very contractors who are under investigation, or their lawyers, then the reader should be told the mudballs hitting *Agnew are coming from that* direction.

Those who relay leaked information forget that we as journalists have just as much stake in the probity of the criminal justice system as any other citizens. A while back, several hundred American newspapers published Jack Anderson's columns *containing verbatim excerpts of* Watergate grand jury testimony. The rationalization one heard from editors was that "somebody's going to publish it, whether I do or not."

Not a single editor I know argued that the grand jury system could survive repeated disclosure of confidential testimony. Not a single editor contended that the rights of accused persons can be protected if accusations made in that non-adversary forum are publicized. Nonetheless, the leaked testimony was published—and to hell with the *consequences*.

Now Time magazine, with its vast circulation, has told its readers that unnamed "Justice Department officials" believe Agnew's indictment is "inevitable," despite the fact that the prosecutor says not one scintilla of evidence has yet been given to the grand jury, which alone can *determine that question*. What does that imply about our system of justice? It implies that some journals, at least, think it is a farce and a fraud.

In this climate, when part of the press behaves as if any prominent politician accused of wrongdoing must be presumed guilty, what we need from our leading newspapers is not an attitude of lofty detachment, but the reassertion of some fundamental *truths*.

One truth is that Spiro Agnew is innocent. He is innocent (and not just presumed innocent) because he shares with you and me the blessing of citizenship in a country which, thank God, decided 200 years ago that the burden of proving any one of us guilty falls entirely on the state, *through a deliberately laborious* process of indictment, prosecution and conviction at public trial in a court of law.

And that is a process in which the press interferes, not only at its own peril, but at hazard to the most important of everyone's fundamental rights.

Letters

View of Greece

Mr. Nossiter's triste tale of torture in a Greek military prison (IHT, Aug. 23) just doesn't make good sense. The undisputed facts are: The alleged torturee attempts to assassinate Col. Papadopoulos, is caught, given a fair trial and sentenced to death. His sentence is commuted to life imprisonment by the man he tried to murder. Then, five years later, he with about 300 other political prisoners is turned loose, alive, home free.

So what does the guy expect while in prison, eggs in his beer? Russian intellectual dissidents *should have it so good. Sob sister* Nossiter interviews the silly sap who says he has no regrets about his attempts to kill the colonel because "he destroyed the legal government, he abolished the liberties of the people," and in his own words he intends "to continue the struggle."

Based on *fact and not on* hysterical leftist propaganda, it would appear that President Papadopoulos operates on reasonably democratic principles.

RAYMOND LIPSON.

Lugano, Switzerland.

Linking of Haldeman, Ehrlichman

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON. — President Nixon's unequivocal linkage of his own Watergate defense to his claim of total innocence for former aides H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, a linkage that stunned even presidential aides, represents a high-stakes gamble for the future.

In the privacy of the White House, Mr. Nixon has long stressed *his total confidence* in his two departed lieutenants whose resignations he accepted *under pressure* April 30. What surprised presidential staffers now in San Clemente was that he proclaimed their innocence so loudly in last Wednesday's press conference.

Why the surprise? Because the President's top advisers have always expected Haldeman and Ehrlichman to be indicted, and nothing has changed their minds. They believe special prosecutor Archibald Cox seeks to indict the two even without testimony against them by deposed White House counsel John W. Dean 3d. Thus the trials of Haldeman and Ehrlichman would become a de facto trial of Richard M. Nixon—precisely what presidential advisers wanted to avoid.

The Haldeman-Ehrlichman problem is submerged in the San Clemente euphoria generated by the press conference. Mr. Nixon handled his press inquisitors with hard authority and his aides now feel the worst is over. But they forget that the day Cox asks the *grand jury for indictments lies* ahead and that Mr. Nixon has now upped his own potential stake in those proceedings by tying himself so closely to his old aides.

A Blooper

A foretaste of that linkage came in late June with White House counsel J. Fred Buzhardt's memorandum in response to Dean's charges before the Senate Watergate committee. But senior presidential aides let it be known that the Buzhardt memo's blanket defense of Ehrlichman and Haldeman was a blooper, not truly reflecting the President's desires.

Moreover, the *consensus inside* the White House then called for Mr. Nixon to separate himself *from Ehrlichman and Haldeman*. One senior aide close to the President privately blamed Ehrlichman personally for the extent of the Watergate crisis. Leaked White House stories forecast presidential disengagement from his two former lieutenants.

That such stories were mostly wishful thinking was revealed with disclosures that Mr. Nixon had given Haldeman White House tapes to monitor after being warned by the Justice Department of Haldeman's possible indictment. But not even his own staff was prepared for *Wednesday's total* commitment to the Haldeman-Ehrlichman cause.

Besides predicting their exoneration, Mr. Nixon did not bother to cloak his intimate association with their defense. In telling why he had given the tape of the Sept. 15, 1972, Oval Office meeting to private citizen Haldeman, Mr. Nixon did not bother with previous explanations by aides that the tape contained matters too sensitive for an outsider to hear. Rather, he said, "I wanted to be sure that *we* were absolutely *correct in our response*" to Dean's charges.

Two Versions

The press conference, furthermore, puts Mr. Nixon in the position of embracing the *Ehrlichman-Haldeman* testimony in detail while disputing in some degree *almost everybody else*—including Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen. The President's press conference account of his April 18 conversation with Petersen about the Ellsberg psychiatrist's burglary bears slight resemblance to Petersen's version.

Even the President's faithful supporter and former aide Clark MacGregor *is now disputing* Mr. Nixon. Mr. Nixon told the press conference he "first of all" asked MacGregor to investigate the Watergate burglary. MacGregor, who did not take over as Mr. Nixon's campaign manager until two weeks after the burglary, has no such recollection. The dispute makes Mr. Nixon the sole buttress for *Ehrlichman's astonishing* claim that MacGregor showed no interest in uncovering the truth about Watergate.

All this, say Nixon staffers, reflects merely the President's unconditional loyalty to those unflinchingly loyal to him. Mr. Nixon's critics contend, without proof, that it suggests far more: a plot involving Mr. Nixon and his ex-aides, possibly reflecting fear the aides might turn on him. Whatever the cause, it ties Mr. Nixon to the Watergate future in potentially ominous ways.

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49⅝	40⅛	ACF Ind	2.40	10	17	43½	43	43½	
17⅝	12¼	AcmeCliv	.88	7	1	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26	16⅛	AcmeMet	1	9	13	19½	19	19½	— ⅛
14⅜	12	AdmE	1.15e		11	12⅛	12	12	
6¼	5½	Ad Millis	.20	8	14	6¼	6	6	
34	11½	Addrsso	.60	6	201	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	+ ½
18	7¼	Admiral		4	17	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
13⅜	10½	Advlnv	.02e		24	11⅛	10⅞	11	
76⅛	57½	AetnLf	1.76e	10	103	72⅛	71½	72	+ ⅜
31⅛	11½	Ahman	.10e	5	30	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
9	3⅝	Aileen	Inc	14	20	4½	4¼	4⅜	
45¾	37	AirProd	.20	26	182	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	10⅜	Airco	.80	9	36	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	AJ Industrls		6	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31¼	22¼	Akona	1.18	9	9	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
17½	15	Ala Gas	1.18	6	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	24⅜	Alaska Intrs		20	41	27⅜	26⅝	27⅜	+ ½
29¼	8¾	AlbertoC	.35	7	71	9⅜	8⅝	9¼	+ ½
17⅜	10½	Albtsn	.36e	9	7	15	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
34	22¾	AlcanAlu	1	16	369	32⅝	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	7¼	AlcoStd	.36	5	38	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
42⅜	29¼	AlcanLb	.16	43	19	33	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
9½	3½	Alexdrs	.10e	40	68	6¼	5¾	6	+ ⅛
31⅞	23¼	AlisnM	2.98e	8	24	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅜	AltAlFe	.24	8	39	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ½
14½	8⅝	AllegCp	.28e	8	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	19¾	AlligLud	1.20	6	7	23⅜	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
44⅛	35½	AlligLud	pf 3		2	37	36¾	36¾	
24½	18	AlligPw	1.44	8	x29	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
19⅜	9¼	AllenGp	.65t	9	2	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
36⅝	28⅛	AlldCh	1.32	11	151	34⅜	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜
44⅞	27½	AlldMint	.48	20	22	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
22	14⅜	AlldPd	.68	5	11	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
29¾	22½	AlldSir	1.40	6	84	24½	23¾	23¾	
5½	3	Alld Supmkt		8	53	4¼	4	4¼	
12⅜	8	AllisChl	.21e	11	378	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
15½	8	AllrtAut	.50	6	8	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	—
17½	11⅛	AlphaPl	.60	6	1	14½	14½	14½	
69¾	47⅞	Alcoa	1.94	13	148	68½	67⅞	68⅛	+ ⅜
14⅜	8⅝	AMBAC	.80	6	24	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
4	2	Amcord	.15e	6	11	4¾	4¼	4¼	
26⅛	18⅛	Amerce	1.20	6	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
46	35	Amrc	pf2.60		1	35	35	35	— ⅛
50½	29½	A Hess	.30b	18	173	33⅛	33	33	+ ⅛
112½	67¼	AmH	pf3.50		29	76	74¾	76	+ ¾
40	15½	AAirFlt	.42	18	8	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	9¼	Am Airlin			106	10	9⅝	9⅞	
8⅜	4⅛	A Baker	.20		19	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
34¼	24¼	AEsvs	2.38	7	61	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
21½	21	AmBdcst	.54	11	204	28¾	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
47½	9⅜	AmBldM	.28	9	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
34¾	27¼	Am Can	2.20	8	91	28½	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
26	22⅝	A Can	pf1.75		14	23½	22⅝	23⅛	
26⅛	15⅞	ACenIM	2.32	7	35	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
26⅜	19⅛	A Chain	1.20	6	x4	22	22	22	
32⅛	20¾	A Cyan	1.40	9	227	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
27½	17⅞	Am DistIII	1	6	3	20	20	20	— ⅛
61⅞	35⅜	AmDisTl	.48	21	7	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	5⅛	AmDualVt			4	5⅝	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
300¾	241¼	Am ElPr	1.90	8	497	247¾	244⅝	247¾	+ 2⅝
3⅛	1½	AmExp Ind			82	15-16	13-16	7⁄8	
10⅛	2⅛	AmExp pf			100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
23⅜	15	AmFin	1.10	9	11	15½	15¼	15½	
20¼	16	AmF pf1.50			30	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
28⅞	24⅛	AGeBd	1.97e		42	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	17	AGnCv	1.39e		9	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅝	A Gains	.60	6	86	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
31⅛	24⅝	A Gin	pf1.80		31	26	25	24⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	10⅛	A Hoist	.60b	7	13	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
48¾	40	A Home	.64	37	351	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+ 1⅛
216	180	A Home	pf 2		3	190	190	190	
52¾	36½	AmHosp	.28	40	530	42½	42	42⅛	— ⅛
12½	8¾	Aminwes	.50	7	13	8¾	8¾	8¾	
37⅜	6⅜	A Medicl	.12	6	311	9	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	4	A Medicom		4	8	8⅜	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
34½	22	AMfCl	1.50	10	155	34½	34	34	+ ½
7	5	AmFlm	.25		5	6½	6	6⅛	
97	86	A Cix	pf5.25					86½	
9⅝	6⅞	Am Motors		4	151	7	6⅝	7	
47	30¼	ANatGs	2.40	7	133	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	7¾	AmSeal	.36p	81	3	9	8¼	8⅛	
28⅞	14¾	AmShip	.66	8	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
22¾	17¼	ASmllR	1.20	7	62	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
13⅝	10½	AmStand	.56	8	117	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
63	54¼	A Std	pf4.75		2	55	54⅝	55	+ ⅛
13¾	10	AmStrgll	.28	14	30	11⅞	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	AT&T	wt		294	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
55	48⅜	AmT&T	2.60	9	979	47	46⅝	46¾	
62⅝	54⅜	AmT&T	pf 4		75	55⅝	55	55⅛	
53⅛	48¼	ATT	pfA3.64		10	49⅛	49	49	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	AWatWk	.64	6	6	10¼	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	14¼	AW	prf 1.25		250	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
17¼	12⅜	Amreron	.65	5	1	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
12	4¾	AmesD	.10b	4	5	5⅜	5½	5⅜	— ⅛
18⅞	11¾	Ametek	.70	8	39	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	21⅜	AMF	In 1.08	9	306	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
31¾	13⅝	Amfac	.64	7	17	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
59	36	AMP	.07h	41	136	44⅞	42⅝	44½	+ 1⅝
9	6⅞	AmpPgh	.36	6	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	3¼	Ampex	Corp	11	108	5	4⅝	4⅝	
14½	4½	Amrep	Corp	6	22	5⅜	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
30	22⅜	Amstar	1.70	7	10	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
6	4½	Amtel	.20	8	x5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
24⅜	17⅜	Anacon	.50	7	51	20⅛	19⅝	20	
29⅞	17½	AnchrH	1.08	6	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅜	AndClay	.60	6	4	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
19⅛	7½	Angelica	.10	12	19	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	11⅛	AnsCo	.56f	7	3	13½	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
18	12	Apache	.36b	6	14	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	12⅛	ApcoO	.89f	6	7	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ApecoCp	.16	14	97	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅞	APL	Corp	5	1	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	7¾	APL	pf B.50		3	8	8	8	
9⅛	4	Applid	Mag	11	15	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
155¼	113	ARA	Sv 1.32	25	7	126⅛	126	126⅛	+ 1
14⅛	5⅞	ArcatN	.14	40	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
30	22	ArctaN	pf 2		9	23	23	23	+ ⅛

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
36¾	21¼	ArchDan	.30	16	556	38	34½	37⅝	+ 1⅜
19⅝	3⅛	Arctic Emr		25	24	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	10	Arister	.72	6	10	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅜
24⅞	18¼	ArizPS	1.16	7	45	18¾	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
22	9½	ArBest	.40	7	19	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13½	4	Arlen	RltyD	9	234	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7⅞	5	Armada	Cp		9	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
25¼	19⅛	Armco	pf4.75		2100	22	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
31½	27½	Arm	pf 4.10		20	28½	28	28¼	+ ⅛
65	54	Armst	pf4.75		2100	55	55	55	— ⅛
34¼	21¾	ArmstCk	.84	12	217	25¾	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
58	53¾	ArmC	pf3.75		2100	54	54	54	
38	32¼	Arm	Rs 1.65	5	x12	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	14	AroCo	.90b	6	6	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	13½	Arrwlnd	.52	12	22	18¼	17¾	18	
55⅝	34⅜	ASA	Ltd .50		47	44	43¼	43⅝	
33⅜	23¼	AshdOil	1.30	8	58	26	25¼	26	+ ⅛
64⅞	30	AsdDrG	1.40	9	62	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅜
33⅜	22	AsdSp	1.20b	6	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
8½	5½	Asd	Transp		2	6	6	6	
15⅜	9½	Athlonc	.52b	4	11	11	10⅜	11	— ¼
23	14¾	AtlcMt	2.06e	7	24	16	15⅞	16	
23½	19⅜	AtlCyEl	1.47	8	34	20¼	20	20	— ½
91¼	66½	Atl	Richfl 2	21	398	87⅜	85¾	85⅞	+ 1⅜
53¼	49½	AtlRc	pf3.75		2220	50	50	50	— 1
154	113¼	AtlRch	pf 3		2	147	146	147	+ 3
62½	50⅜	AtlRc	pf2.80		2	57⅝	56½	57⅜	+ 1¼
29	14	Atlas	Corp	46	10	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
10½	6	ATO	Inc	16	6	28	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
94¼	37½	Autom	Data	46	19	57	56½	56½	
8	4	Autom	Ind	7	47	4¾	4¾	4¾	
16	8	Avco	Corp	3	28	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Avco	Cp wt		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
46⅞	34½	Avco	pf3.20		8	35½	35¼	35½	— ⅛
46¾	36⅛	AveryPd	.25	38	5	45⅛	45	45	— ⅛
52¼	17¼	AvisInc	.40	12	22	23½	23	23	— ¼
12⅞	6⅜	Avnetinc	.30	5	141	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
140	109¾	AvonPd	1.40	30	162	113¾	113¾	113¾	
29	12½	AztcO	1.32t	49	27	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜

B

31	21¼	BabckW	.50	11	72	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
0⅜	4⅜	Bache	.15e	14	80	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
39	17	Baker	In	16	23	75	25	24⅝	
36⅜	22¾	BakerOil	.37	27	3	29½	28⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	7	BaldDN	.22	7	x15	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
31⅞	24⅝	Baldw	1.36	8	70	25⅛	25	25½	
26⅜	22¼	BanCal	1.34	9	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
36½	23¼	Bandag	Inc	43	87	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	5⅜	Bangr	Punt		4	8	8	7⅝	
30	22⅛	BangP	pf 2		3	23	22½	22½	— 1¼
42	31⅜	Bnk	of NY	2	7	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
37	24⅞	Bk	of Va	.56	10	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
69⅜	47⅛	BkAm	pf 5		90	50⅜	50⅛	53⅜	+ 1⅛
43⅝	26⅝	BarOil	1.44t		20	35⅜	28⅝	28½	+ ⅛
39½	28¼	BardCR	.14	34	40	26⅛	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
30⅛	22¾	BarnM	2.59e	8	40	24	24	24	
8⅝	6	Basicinc	.40	7	11	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅛	BatesMf	.20	15	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
38⅝	18½	Bathind	.30	5	37	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
25⅝	18⅛	BauschL	.42	22	383	32⅛	30¼	32⅛	+ 1⅝
61⅜	41¼	BactLa	.15	59	155	52⅜	50¼	52⅛	+ 2⅛
30¼	19½	BeatFd	.62	16	1110	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	21¾	Beckmn	.50	17	9	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅛
44⅜	32⅝	BectDic	.35	26	63	37⅜	36⅝	37⅛	+ 1⅛
25⅝	12¼	BeechA	.70b	6	7	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
17¾	7	Belcher	.25r	7	57	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	18	Belden	1.20	8	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
15⅜	7⅜	BelHm	.30b	12	8	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
56⅛	22¼	Bell How	.84	9	149	31⅝	29⅞	30½	+ ⅛
28	16⅛	BemisCo	.80	6	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
51½	31¼	Bendix	1.60	7	65	32¾	32⅜	32¾	+ ⅛
76½	48½	Bendix	pf 3			50¼	50	50¼	
53	22½	BenfCo	1.15	6	49	27½	27	27	— 1
61	54⅜	Benef	pf4.50		2200	55	54	54	— 1
41	30½	Bnfl	Spf 2.50		2110	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Benguet		13	871	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		Benguet	fn		22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
22⅝	9	Berkey	Pho	7	46	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
31	24⅝	BethSt	1.40a	6	185	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
54	33½	BlsThr	.52b	17	33	39½	38¼	39	+ ⅜
125	99¼	Black	1.08	49	102	121¼	120	121½	+ 2⅛
13	6⅜	BlairJhn	.48	5	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
21⅜	15	BllssLau	1b	6	13	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
17	5¼	BlockHR	.32	10	108	10½	9¾	10⅜	+ ⅛
38	13½	BlueBel	.65a	5	54	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	3⅜	Babbie	Brks	6	11	4	3⅞	4	
26⅝	16¼	Boeing	.40	9	171	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	
1⅜	8¼	Boise	Cas	6	24	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
7⅜	3½	Bond	Ind		25	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
29	18	BkMnIh	1.38	7	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	19⅞	Borden	1.20	8	42	20½	20¼	20⅜	
36⅝	23	BrgWar	1.35	7	139	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
6	3	Bormans		21	18	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	29⅝	BosEd	2.44	10	47	30¾	30	30⅝	+ ½
118	108¾	Bos E	pf8.88		2270	109	109	109	
18⅛	10¼	Bourns	Inc		9	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	BrandLr	.50	9	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
45⅝	30⅛	BrigssS	1.60	14	207	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	— ⅛
71⅜	53¾	BristMy	1.32	20	46	59¼	58⅝	59⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	38⅛	BristM	pf 2			38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
16⅛	13	BritPet	.37e	20	64	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
43¼	26⅝	BdwyHal	.80	15	17	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
72⅜	48½	BdwyHl	pf 2		4	58⅜	56	56	— ⅜
27⅜	13¼	BrkwyGl	.75	4	22	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅜	BklyUG	1.72	9	12	21½	21	21	— ⅛
13½	7	Brown	Co	6	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
34⅜	22	BrwnG	1.50	7	5	23½	22⅞	23⅛	
15	8½	BwnShrp	.28	9	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
33	13	BrwnFer	.12	17	65	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	13¾	Brunswk	.24	12	253	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
31	21½	BrushW	.40	8	3	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
25½	23¾	BucyEr	1.20	13	43	23¾	23	23¾	
16¾	11⅛	BuddCo	.40	4	16	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
7⅜	4⅝	BuddCo	pf.60		1	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	5¼	Budget	Ind		14	7¾	7	7	— ⅛
19	10½	BldMnr	1.05e	9	10	29	28½	28½	+ ⅛
19	10½	BulovaW	.70	9	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
17¾	8½	BunkRam		5	26	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
34	16⅝	Bunk	pf1.80		12	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
38⅜	25½	Burl	Ind1.40	10	14	27⅜	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
49⅞	26⅛	BurlNr	1.30	8	181	29⅛	28½	29⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7	BurlNr	pf.85		13	7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅛
244	209½	Burrghs	.80	41	207	230½	227¾	230	+ 3⅛
113⅜	7	Bush	Univ	8	2	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛

C

29¼	22¾	CabCF	2.56e	10	14	24	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
40½	23⅜	CabotCp	.92	7	4	30⅜	30¼	30¼	
34	3¼	Cadence	Ind	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5½	3	Caesars	Wrld	4	55	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	3½	Cal	Finanl	4	24	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13	8½	CallahM	.54f	23	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
32	24½	CambB	2.77e	8	14	26	25½	26¼	+ ⅛
71⅜	35⅛	CampR	.50a	31	32	54⅝	53¾	53⅝	— ½
35	27¼	CampS	1.72	12	11	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
36	32	Can Sou	R 3		220	31½	31½	31½	— 1½
6¼	4	Cdn	Brew	24	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15	CdnPac	.74a	10	5	16¼	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
		CdnP	fn.74a		10	16½	16½	16½	
16⅛	12½	CanalR	1.10	10	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
62½	35	CapCit	Com	1	98	47	46⅛	46¾	+ ⅛
31⅝	23⅜	CapHold	.26	19	310	27	27¼	27	
25⅞	22	CapMt	2.51e	8	26	23⅜	23¾	23⅝	+ 1
73¼	41	Carbrn	1.60	9	55	48⅛	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
25	15½	Cardale	.68	7	15	17	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
82	62½	CaroC&O	5		x150	62⅜	62¼	62⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	8	CaroFrg	.40	6	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	20½	CaroPw	1.52	7	7	24	22¾	23	— ⅛
30½	18½	CarrCp	.52	14	860	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ½
27¼	9¾	CartWa	.40a	10	119	10	9⅝	10	
12¾	11	CascNG	.92	7	6	11⅜	11⅜	11½	
17¾	12¼	CastleC	.60b	9	19	13⅜	13¼	13½	— ⅛
70⅜	53⅜	CaterTr	1.50	14	271	62	61¼	61½	
6⅜	2½	Cavagh	Cm	3	26	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	2½	CCI	Corp		8	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
15	7¾	CCI	Cp pf		4	9½	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
26½	14½	Ceco	Cp 1		40	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅛
42¼	28½	Celanese	2	6	104	30	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
23¾	9¾	Cencolnc	.20	10	58	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	10	Centex	.12e	13	16	14⅝	14	14	— ½
25½	19⅜	CentlLt	1.60	9	14	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
65½	36¼	Cntrl	pf4.50			2100	57	36½	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅜	CentSts	1.20	10	19	14	14⅛	14⅜	
25	20⅝	CenLkF	1.56	8	70	25½	25¼	25½	
18	10⅝	CeMPw	1.36	8	10	16	15⅝	15⅝	
23¾	19¼	CenSoW	1.08	12	40	20	19¾	19—	
23	24½	Cent	Soya 1	9	64	31½	30¾	30¾	
25	20⅜	CenTlUt	.6	12	32	22½	22¼	22¼	
16	12¾	CerroCp	.80	4	76	14½	14¼	14¼	
23⅜	12½	Cert-teed	.50	5	46	15⅜	13	13⅛	
24⅝	14½	Cessna	.80	7	35	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
23⅜	14	Chadbrn	Inc	7	6	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
23	14	Chmplnt	.92	7	988	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
24	18	Chml	pfI.20		15	112	19½	18¾	
17⅜	12¼	ChmSpc	.20	15	66	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
30	13

Japan's Discount Rate Is Raised to 7 Percent

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of Japan today raised the discount rate to 7 percent from 6 percent, effective tomorrow.

The bank also raised the reserve deposit requirements for commercial banks by 0.25 or 0.5 percentage point, depending on the type of bank and the type of deposit. This move, which is designed to absorb about 200 billion yen (about $750 million) in excess system liquidity, takes effect Saturday.

The discount rate increase is the fourth this year and the percentage point advance is the largest single rise in the central bank's key lending rate since 1958, when the present system of domestic monetary control was instituted. The new rate of 7 percent also will be the highest level reached since 1961.

The increase in the discount rate will almost immediately be followed by an across-the-board rise in credit rates.

Tadashi Sasaki, governor of the Bank of Japan, said the discount rate and reserve deposit requirement decisions "have been taken to reinforce our efforts in restraining excessive increases in aggregate demand, in view of the strong expansion of the economy and the continuing upward trend in prices."

An economist at Keidanren, Japan's federation of big business organizations, expressed some dissatisfaction with the central bank's actions. He said rising domestic prices result from overseas commodity price increases and from a shortage of goods in the domestic market due to unexpectedly strong demand, rather than from excess liquidity.

The economist said the exceptionally large discount rate boost would undoubtedly have a substantial negative impact on business psychology, but that its moderating effect on the economy would probably be overshadowed by worsening shortages of water, electricity, labor and a wide range of key materials.

In another move aimed at relieving inflationary pressures, Finance Minister Kiichi Aichi disclosed today a tentative plan to postpone public works expenditures worth $560 million until the latter part of the year ending March 31, 1974.

The plan is expected to be approved by the cabinet on Friday.

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry today supplied definitive figures for the earlier estimated balance-of-payments deficit for the month of July.

The deficit, the fifth consecutive monthly shortfall, was $657 million, the ministry said. In June the deficit was $959 million, while in July, 1972, Japan recorded a $402-million surplus.

The Finance Ministry attributed last month's deficit to a record outflow of long-term capital, which overshadowed an increase in the July trade surplus from the level prevailing in June. The trade surplus was still well below the year-earlier level, however.

Japan's exports rose 35 percent in July from a year earlier to $3.249 billion, mainly as a result of brisk deliveries of new ships, the ministry said.

It attributed a 93 percent gain in imports, to $2.728 billion, to higher world commodity prices, a surge in the domestic economy and to the effects of a seamen's strike which depressed imports in July, 1972.

The ministry said the record $1.011-billion net outflow of long-term capital represented the extension of credits to other nations, direct investment abroad and purchase of foreign securities by Japanese and an outflow of foreign-owned capital from Japan.

Italy Reports Deficit in Half

ROME, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ).—Banca d'Italia today confirmed press reports that the Italian balance-of-payments deficit in the first half of 1973 rose to an estimated 948 billion lire (roughly 1.67 billion), compared with 26.2 billion lire in the like 1972 period.

The bank said final figures for May and June had not been prepared. The trade deficit in June was put at a record 328 billion lire, surpassing the previous record, set in April, of 294.1 billion.

Italy usually has a trade deficit, though much smaller than the April and June figures, which is offset in the payments balance affect by tourism and emigrants' remittances. These, plus other "invisible" earnings, amounted to 1,231.8 billion lire net surplus in June, but the bank said the figures were "disappointing."

The lira's recent strength, according to one prominent banker in Milan, should help reduce the serious trade and payments deficits. However, it could also reduce Italy's top source of foreign exchange earnings: Tourism. Foreign exchange brokers are generally optimistic about the near-term future, and express satisfaction that recent government moves have succeeded in stabilising the floating lira.

"We can expect a further improvement in the lira in the next weeks," a top broker said today, that would bring its effective trade-weighted devaluation against major currencies down to about 8 percent.

The current de facto devaluation is about 10 percent, compared with 22 percent in mid-June. The commercial lira closed today in Milan at 568 to the dollar, compared to 580.625 a month ago. The financial lira was 587.50, compared to 621.

Roberto Tana, director general of the influential Istituto di Credito delle Casse Rurali, said today that the lira's stronger trend should help alleviate the serious trade deficit, estimated at 1,500 billion lire for the first half.

U.K. Stock Index At 21-Month Low

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ).—The Financial Times' index of industrial shares on the London Stock Exchange fell today in slack trading to 413.2, its lowest point since Nov. 15, 1971 when it was 406.5.

The market in general closed mixed. The main feature was the weakness of Australians, after the Australian government's withdrawal of mining tax concessions. Peko-Wallsend dropped 60 pence to 350, Bougainville fell 20 to 172, Poseidon was off 60 to 80, Western Mining lost 20 to 12 and MIM Holdings dropped 8 to 160.

LEADING INVESTMENT BANKER

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Reply:

Herald Tribune, P.O. Box D 4,134.

Honeywell Bull Net Rises 22.5%

PARIS, Aug. 28 (IHT).—Cie. Honeywell Bull said today its worldwide pre-tax profit rose 22.5 percent in the first half of this year compared with the same period in 1972.

The computer company said its income increased to $203.6 million in the half year, up from $166.2 million. Honeywell Bull uses the dollar as its accounting unit.

The sharp rise in profit resulted partly from international parity changes, the company noted. It added that sales revenue increased more rapidly than income from services and rentals.

Honeywell Bull is owned 66 percent by Honeywell Inc., of the United States, and 34 percent by Cie. des Machines Bull.



Ronald C. Ballintine

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Ampex has appointed *Ronald C. Ballintine* as vice-president, Ampex International, and general manager of Ampex operations in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. He will be based at the company's European headquarters in Reading, England.

* * *

Travis H. Mullenix has been elected corporate vice-president and managing director of Ralston Purina International in Brussels. Robert N. Morrow replaces him as vice-president and managing director of Europe-Mediterranean Agri-Products division for Ralston Purina International.

* * *

United International Bank, a London-based consortium, has elected Alberto A. Weissmüller to be managing director. He was formerly general manager and chief executive.

* * *

Johannes G. van Thiel, of Harris Trust and Savings Bank's London office, has been named a senior vice-president. The bank's head office is in Chicago, Illinois.

One Dollar...

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Aug. 28, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. (£ per $)..	2.4568	2.46	— 5.68
Belg. fr. (A)...	38.165	38.1	
Belg. fr. (B)...	37.785	37.7	+18.72
Deutsche mark	2.472	2.466	+30.45
Dane krone....	5.8025	5.765	+20.34
Escudo.....	23.4	23.4	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.4	4.3588	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.3475	4.3283	+17.57
Guilder.....	2.708	2.6968	+20.05
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A).....	587.75	584.5	
Lira (B).....	568.13	586.63	+2.48
Peseta.....	56.93	56.735	
Schilling.....	18.25	18.185	+27.92
Sw. krona.....	4.2225	4.1913	+13.93
Swiss franc.....	3.0493	3.045	+25.99
Yen.....	365.35	365.22	+16.09

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Japanese Steel Exports

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ).—Japanese steel exports totaled 2.19 million metric tons in July, down 0.3 percent from June, but up 20.6 percent from a year earlier, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said today in a preliminary report. The total was valued at $481.3 million, officials said.

Auto Firms In U.S. Seek Price Boost

Predict Lower Sales, Higher Costs in 1974

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (IHT).—U.S. auto manufacturers, forecasting lower sales for 1974 models, today asked the government to approve price increases of up to 3 percent.

The four major auto companies told a Cost of Living Council hearing that the proposed price hikes would offset the cost of government-ordered safety improvements, stricter exhaust controls and stronger cars.

Ford Motor, General Motors and American Motors said that they would have to ask for another increase in car prices later this year to cover the cost of wage gains following the current contract negotiations with the United Auto Workers union (UAW).

In Detroit today, Chrysler said it is offering the union a 3 percent annual increase over a three-year contract, with slight increases in fringe benefits.

However, Leonard Woodcock, UAW president, rejected it, saying, "This offer isn't only disappointing, it's a mockery."

He said the wage portion of the offer was nothing more than an extension of the present contract. He called the offer in general worse than the auto industry's offer to the union during the 1958 recession.

In Washington, GM officials asked the council to allow it to boost prices for its 1974 vehicles by 2.74 percent and said they will seek another price increase "at a later date."

Ford officials urged the council to allow it to boost prices for 1974 autos and trucks by 3.01 percent, contending that profit pressures confronting Ford "are substantial." They said the company will seek another price increase for 1974 models later.

Kenneth C. Merrill, comptroller, said another price proposal will be necessary because of higher labor costs and lower sales anticipated for the industry next year.

AMC officials told the council the firm will seek another price increase for its 1974 cars "in the near future."

The company currently is seeking to boost prices by 1.6 percent. Another price increase will be necessary to recover higher labor and supplies costs, officials said.

British Approve Increases

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ).—Britain's Price Commission announced today approval of applications for price increases by some major companies including Chrysler U. K.

It said Chrysler has been authorized to increase prices of its autos and commercial vehicles by an average of 5.11 percent to offset a rise in labor and material costs since November 1972. The increases can be made immediately.

The commission said the company will be allowed to make further price increases averaging 1.08 percent on its 1974 auto range for improvements in design.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Turkey, Iraq Sign Pipeline Accord

Turkey has signed with Iraq an agreement for a 1,000-kilometer (about 625 mile) pipeline linking the oil fields of northern Iraq to the Turkish Mediterranean port of Dortyol. The project is expected to be completed in 1976 at a cost of about $400 million. Iraq at present has only one international pipeline, which crosses Syria. Turkey will be able to meet all its crude oil import needs through the pipeline. It is scheduled to buy 10 million tons a year of the 25 million tons pumped. The capacity is to rise to 35 million tons a year after the first six years of operation, of which Turkey will buy 14 million tons.

Demag Sees 'Insignificant' Sales Rise

Demag, the West German machinery company, expects sales to rise only "insignificantly" in 1973 from 1.73 billion deutsche marks in 1972, thus reversing its late May projection for an increase of at least 10 percent in the current year. In the first half, Demag's worldwide sales totaled 874 million DM, up 6 percent from a year earlier, while the order inflow totaled 926 million DM, up 17 percent from the like 1972 period. But the domestic and foreign growth rates have been slowing since March. Orders in hand at June 30 were 9 percent lower than a year ago.

Toyota, Nissan Invited by Australia

Australia has invited Toyota Motor and Nissan Motor of Japan to manufacture vehicles in Australia. According to Trade Minister James Cairns, Toyota and Nissan have reached an understanding with the government on high Australian equity in their operations. Mr. Cairns said he hopes Toyota and Nissan would set an example to other companies manufacturing in Australia, such as units of Ford Motor and General Motors.

Italy Cancels Honda's Import Plan

Italy has cancelled the permission for Honda Motor of Japan to import 15,000 engines annually to mount in motorcycles built in Italy. The original permission, granted last spring, caused strong objections among Italian manufacturers and threats by the largest group, controlled by Alessandro de Tomaso, to move its factories out of Italy. The industrialists said that importation of the motors would have constituted unfair competition because they were produced in Japan at much lower prices than was possible in Italy. Iap Industriale, which was to have built the motorcycles, intends to appeal the decision. "On the basis of the authorization given a few months ago, we were building a $2.5-million plant in central Italy," an Iap official says. "Work is going on, but the factory risks being idle once completed if we aren't allowed to assemble Japanese motorcycles."

Ford Does Not Like Wankel Engines

Henry Ford 2d, chairman of Ford Motor, says there is no Wankel-powered car in Ford's future. Asked when the company will build a Wankel-powered car, he replied bluntly: "As long as I'm around, never." Why? "Because they are no good," asserted the chairman. He called the Wankel a "novelty." Despite his strong opinions against the rotary engine, Mr. Ford said: "I'm not saying we're going to stop working on them research-wise." Ford has taken out a license to make and sell rotary engines in West Germany.

Price Controls Seen Partly to Blame

U.S. Firms Drop Low-Profit Products

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ).—With U.S. business demand booming, many companies have stopped producing marginally profitable products to concentrate on higher-grade items. The result has been higher costs for users of paper, lumber, chemicals, castings and other products. Ironically, the need for higher spending is at least in part an outgrowth of price controls.

When controls prevent manufacturers from obtaining a big profit on some item, they sometimes quit making it and use their facilities to turn out more profitable products.

Ordinarily, pricing is a key part of the supply-and-demand mechanism for allocating resources and regulating production. When demand tapers off, or there is too much production, prices decline and some or all producers get out of the business. But more than two years of economic controls have distorted that process.

Some product prices were severely depressed in 1971 when controls were imposed, but companies kept on making the items, assuming they would recoup when the economy picked up. Besides, producers then had no other use for the facilities.

Demand Strengthening

Demand has been steadily strengthening since 1971, but on some items the price increases allowed have not been enough to produce what the makers consider a reasonable profit. Phase-4 rules, permitting only a dollar-for-dollar pass through of cost increases, offer little aid. So companies are dropping those products and switching facilities to more lucrative items.

Controls cannot be assigned the whole blame. A switch from recession to super boom, and a worldwide boom at that, would undoubtedly have resulted in some shortages even without controls. Furthermore, some products have disappeared because environmental regulations or occupational health and safety rules made it impossible to produce them profitably.

Also, companies regularly discontinue obsolescent products and add new ones. A couple of years ago, many major concerns went *through a radical paring of their* product lines, dropping out of businesses were competitors appeared to have a major advantage in technology, market position or production efficiency.

However, that type of normal economic adjustment ordinarily causes little pain to customers, because alternative suppliers or substitute products usually are readily available.

Pinch Likely to Spread

When price controls kill a product, however, many producers are likely to be feeling the same pinch and acting at about the same time. And certainly no one is apt to be adding capacity to take on new customers. The longer controls continue, the more shortages and outright product disappearances are likely to occur, *economists say. Consequent*ly, businessmen who are not being pinched hard yet fret about the future.

U.S. Leading Indicator Index Rises 1.1 Percent During July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ).—The government's composite index of leading economic indicators rose 1.1 percent in July, the Commerce Department reported today.

The index, which often foreshadows broad movements in the economy, climbed to 167.5 percent of the 1967 average from 165.6 percent in June, when it advanced by 1 percent.

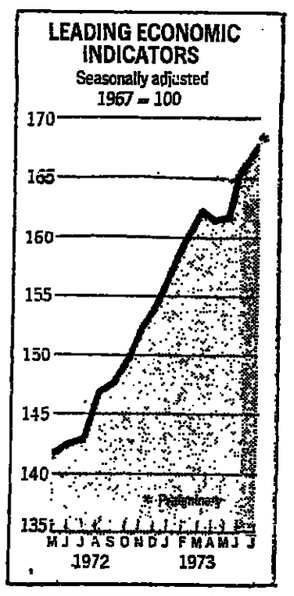
The June gain, initially reported as 1.9 percent, was revised downward to reflect additional data. The department also revised the May gain, previously reported as 2.1 percent, to a narrower 1.9 percent.

The April decline, the first downturn in the index in two and a half years, was also narrowed to a 0.1 percent dip from the previously reported 1.3 percent decline.

Last month, improvements were registered by the average work week, initial claims for unemployment insurance, industrial material prices and stock prices.

Moving adversely were new orders for durables, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, building permits and the price-labor cost ratio.

The index is comprised of 12 economic indicators, but four were not available when the initial July report was prepared.



Nixon Trade Bill Reportedly Winning House Approval

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Nixon administration now appears likely to win approval of the House of Representatives for its bill giving the President unprecedented authority to raise or lower U.S. trade barriers.

So say sources in the administration and in Congress, who expect the House to approve the controversial measure and send it to the Senate by early October.

If they are right, an odd coalition of consumerists and big international businessmen is about to deal a severe setback to the AFL-CIO and other groups that have advocated strong new barriers against imports and against export of U.S. capital and technology, in the hope of protecting U.S. jobs.

Despite an all-out lobbying effort, the protectionists have so far failed to derail or drastically modify the administration measure, which is generally aimed at expanding trade rather than restraining it.

"The labor people have been able to get only six votes (out of a total of 25 on the Ways and Means Committee)," confided one high administration official.

To be sure, the AFL-CIO and its allies have not given up. A spokesman for the union federation says that labor supporters have been using the month-long congressional recess to lobby congressmen in their home districts.

Meanwhile, congressional backers of the import quota approach are hinting they have a new maneuver in the works aimed at delaying or gutting the administration bill.

Nevertheless, supporters of the bill say they expect to meet the new October deadline for House passage.

That is well behind the original target of Sept. 13, the date of the opening session in Tokyo of comprehensive trade negotiations involving more than 100 nations.

But administration officials say a month's delay is not bad, and hope for a Senate vote by the end of the year.

The big key to getting the bill moving, says one official, is elimination of the protectionists' best bet for stalling it: Its complex and controversial tax provisions.

The trade bill's tax provisions, which would tighten somewhat the tax bite on the profits of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms, have pleased almost nobody including the administration, which introduced them mainly as a sop to labor.

The idea behind the proposals is to curtail the movement of plants and jobs abroad by corporations seeking foreign tax havens. But union forces say the administration proposals go nowhere near far enough toward stopping the runaway plant problem.

The bill the committee eventually approves is likely to be very similar to the one originally proposed by the White House.

The administration sought authority to erect temporary quotas or tariffs if a particular industry were threatened by a flood of imports. The committee has tentatively voted to permit this if the imports are a "substantial" cause of loss of jobs or other injury to the industry.

This is only slightly different from the White House language, which proposed permitting import barriers in any industry in which imports were the "primary"—that is, larger than any other—cause of damage.

On tariffs, the President asked for essentially unlimited authority to negotiate reductions. The committee has tentatively voted to impose some limitations, but they still give the President very wide latitude.

The committee version of the bill limits tariff reductions to 50 percent of current rates, but with two important exceptions. Tariffs can be reduced to zero if they are already 5 percent or less of the value of the imports or if 80 percent of world exports of the commodities in question is from members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Since the vast bulk of U.S. imports meets this last criterion, the limitation does not pinch very hard.

The committee has tentatively decided to impose a somewhat tighter limit on the President's ability to raise tariffs to protect U.S. industry against unfair import competition.

While Mr. Nixon asked for essentially unlimited authority to do this, the committee would permit him to raise the levies only up to 50 percent of the 1934 level, when most U.S. tariffs were at record ceilings. On commodities with no previous tariff, the President could impose one, up to a rate of 20 percent of their value.

The committee has so far been cautious in dealing with the administration's request for advance authority—subject to congressional review—to negotiate reduction or elimination of non-tariff barriers to trade, such as quotas.

But in the case of one such barrier—the American Selling Price which has a major effect in curtailing chemical imports—the committee has voted to permit the U.S. Tariff Commission to convert this and similar devices to a pure tariff. The administration could then negotiate reductions of this tariff with other nations.

The American Selling Price system vastly magnifies existing U.S. tariffs on chemicals and some other products by assessing the duty against the price of comparable products manufactured in the United States, instead of against the actual cost of the product to the importer.

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Prices Rise Slightly on Wall Street

But Summer Doldrums Keep Turnover Low

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices edged up this morning, slipped this afternoon and had just enough strength in the last 45 minutes of trading to finish ahead on the day.

Volume increased to 11.81 million shares from 9.74 million shares yesterday. Large block transactions again accounted for much of the dealings.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 872.07, up 1.36. The NYSE index advanced 0.30 to 54.86. Advances outnumbered declines 815 to 547.

Eleven of the 15 most active issues advanced. However, the most active stock, Teleprompter, fell 3/4 to 10 after trading at a 1973 low of 9 3/4. Sales totaled 428,800 shares. A spokesman for the company said he knew of no new developments to account for the heavy trading.

The stock has been under pressure for several days. One Wall Street source pointed out that earnings for the latest six months had slumped to 28 cents from 41 cents a year ago. The company's CATV operations have been experiencing difficulties because of development costs and the slow pace of adding subscribers to the system.

Coca-Cola rose 2 3/4 at 145. A research house recommended the stock. Coca-Cola Bottling of New York was 1 5/8 higher at 23.

Abbott Laboratories moved forward 1 1/4 to 65 7/8. The company said it has applied to the Food and Drug Administration for permission to use cyclamates as food additives in the United States.

Johns-Manville picked up 1 5/8 to 20 3/8. The company said it discovered platinum, palladium and minor rhodium metals assayed together at 0.45 ounce a short ton in a Sweetgrass County, Montana claim.

Beatrice Foods was up 1 to 22 1/2, Archer Daniels 1 3/8 to 37 3/8, Helmrich Payne 1 1/2 to 30 1/2, Heublein 1 1/8 to 51 1/8, United Gas 1 to 24, and Mobile Oil 1 3/4 to 57.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in light trading. The Amex index added 0.01 at 22.83, but declines led advances 374 to 318.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.04 to 97.68.

Bonds rallied mildly after midsession, following a lower opening, to show little change on balance.

Corporate bonds participated in the rally, and by the close early losses of between 1/8 and 1/4 point were either eliminated or cut in half, with the sector closing unchanged to 1/8 point lower.

9 3/4% Prime Rate Industry-Wide in U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP).—A record 9 3/4 percent prime lending rate became virtually industry-wide today as many banks across the country boosted the minimum borrowing fee they charge large corporations by a quarter of a percentage point.

Chase Manhattan Bank set off the move yesterday, when it raised the key interest rate from 9 1/2 percent. Among the banks boosting their prime today were Bank of America, Manufacturers Hanover, Irving Trust, Marine Midland, Mellon Bank, Cleveland Trust and First National Bank of Boston.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited

Wood Gundy Limited

assisted in the arrangements for this Loan

August, 1973

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
23¼	20⅞	MontgS	.67c		20	21⅝	21½	21¼	—⅛
14⅜	10¼	Mony	1.01c	10	27	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅛	10⅞	MooreMcC		4	8	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
23¼	14⅝	MorrKn	.40r	5	21	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
69⅞	47	Morgan	1.46	17	161	64⅞	63⅞	64½	+ ⅜
39⅛	10⅜	MorseEl	Pd	7	9	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	7	MorseSh	.75	5	12	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
23	14⅜	MtgTr	2.09e	7	21	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
22⅝	12⅜	MorNor	.81	8	135	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
59	41¼	Motorola	.50	20	132	53	51⅞	52	— ¼
99½	57¾	MtFuel	1.92	22	47	83½	79⅛	80⅛	+ 1
22	22	MtSTel	1.32	9	32	21⅝	20⅜	21⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	16⅞	MSL	Ind	5	5	22¼	22	22	+ ⅛
14⅞	6¼	Munford	.78	6	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
33⅞	18	Munsng	1.08	5	14	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
25⅜	16	MurphC	1.20	8	10	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
72	47⅛	MurpOil	.64	15	28	66⅛	65¾	66¼	+ ½
20¼	22½	MurrOh	.62b	9	1	23½	25½	23½	+ ⅛
18⅞	13¾	MutuO	1.31e		16	16⅝	16⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	10½	MyersL	.80	10	27	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛

N

61	38¾	Nabisco	2.30	11	116	39⅛	38¾	39⅛	+ ⅜
34⅞	25	NalcoCh	.43	29	42	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
27½	12¼	NarcoSci	.60	10	7	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
5½	42	NashuaC	.52	20	11	48⅝	48½	48½	— ⅛
65⅞	13	NatAirl	.20e	5	52	14⅛	13⅞	14	
17⅝	12⅞	N Avia	1.25e		11	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
121½	91¼	Nat Can	.45	5	13	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
33½	23½	N Can	pf1.50		7	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
38⅜	26¾	NCash	.60		103	34⅞	33⅝	34⅛	— ⅛
97	73¼	N Chem	.40	44	2	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
17⅜	12⅜	NatCltyL	.90	6	52	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
49½	45⅜	NatDef	2.36	7	15	47	47	47	+ ⅛
17½	13	NatDistil	.90		81	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
77	72½	NDst pf	4.25		z143	76	76	76	
29⅛	22½	NatFuel	1.80	7	3	23¾	23½	23½	
35⅜	25	Nat Gen	.52	4	216	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	12¼	NatGyp	1.05	6	60	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
12	3	NHome	.15p		285	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
41½	35⅝	NatInd	.10e	9	15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
141½	78¾	NInd	pf1.25		3	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
34½	28⅛	N Pres	1.10a	4	21	29	29	29	— ⅛
47	23	N Semcndr		48	128	46¼	44	46¼	+ 2⅜
29½	12	N Svcind	.70	8	51	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
33½	14½	N Stand	.75	17	12	22½	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
59½	51⅝	N Starch	.65	22	5	55⅜	56½	56½	— ⅛
42⅞	32	Nt Steel	2.50	7	107	34⅜	34	34	— ⅛
17⅞	4⅜	Nat Tea			12	4⅞	4½	4⅝	
34⅞	16	NatUnDl	.90	5	31	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
67⅞	29½	Nationas	.25	52	168	44⅝	42⅞	43⅜	+ ⅛
16	10	Neptune	.43	11	6	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
42½	23½	NevPw	1.35	7	30	26½	25	26⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	23⅛	NEngEl	1.76	6	45	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
36¾	3⅜	N EngT	2.36	11	18	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	
12	7	Newhall	.20		98	8⅝	8½	8½	
31⅜	21⅞	Newmt	1.04	12	102	29⅜	29	29⅛	— ⅛
90¼	82½	Nwmt	pf4.50		5	92⅝	93½	93½	+ 1½
33¾	25⅝	NYSEG	2.16	8	65	26½	26⅛	25⅝	
97¼	103	NYSE	pf8.80		2520	106½	105½	105½	
13⅛	14	NiagMP	1.14	9	70	14⅜	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
67	61	NiagM	pf 4.85		2703	67½	67¼	67½	
51	48	NiagM	pf 3.90		220	48½	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
20¾	15¼	NiagSh	.16e		15	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
18	12⅛	NL Ind	1	8	120	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
29½	21⅝	NLT Cp	.36	13	92	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
57⅜	56	NorfkWn	5	6	51	58¼	57⅝	58¼	+ ⅜
23	19½	Norris	1.08	5	5	23	23	23	— ⅛
28⅜	19⅝	NoAGsal	.60	11	xd	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
35	23⅛	NoAMn	2.50e	18	14	25⅞	24½	25⅛	+ ⅛
22½	20⅛	NoAmPhil	1	6	21	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
43½	39	NoCAir	.05e	6	44	39	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
21⅜	17½	NoCeAir	wt		15	19⅜	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅜	NoestUt	1.02	9	83	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
79⅝	57⅜	NoCenGs	.60	8	6	59⅝	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅛
11½	5	vNoCen	Ry		z120	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
27½	23⅜	NoIlGas	1.92	8	29	23⅝	23	24	— ⅜
31¾	22	NIIMS	2.45		14	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	18½	NIndPS	1.35	8	142	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
44	33⅜	NNGas	2.60	8	x10	36½	35	35	— ⅛
110	99	NoNG	pf8.48		x20	102½	102½	102½	
90⅛	87	NoNG	pf5.83		z200	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
31⅞	24½	NoStPw	1.84	9	23	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
115	108	NSPw	pf8.80		z40	108½	108½	108½	— ⅛
52⅛	46	NSPw	pf5.60		z30	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
77⅛	49⅜	Northgate		12	36	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	15	Northrop	1	6	x13	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	18	NwStAir	.45	17	165	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅜	NwtBnc	1.60	14	38	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
31⅜	18¼	NwstInd	.65	4	681	20½	20	20¼	
14⅜	6¾	Nwstind	wt		2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
9⅜	6⅛	Nwind	pfA5		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
98	67½	Nwind	pfC5		2	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅜
75½	56	Nwlin	pf4.20		1	59¼	59½	59¼	+ ⅛
27½	21⅞	NwNg	1.86e	17	14	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
24⅜	21¼	NwStlW	.78	6	3	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
34	23¼	Norton	1.56	6	7	27	26⅝	26⅝	
27	21⅛	NorSim	.55b	14	244	26⅜	27⅞	27⅜	
85⅛	46	Nrt S	pf1.60		73	54	53½	53⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	14⅝	Nucor	.65a	7	7	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
20⅝	12¼	NVF	4.03t	2	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛

O

20½	10⅜	Oak Ind	.32	5	11	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
13⅜	7¼	Occid Pet		18	143	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
57⅜	42½	OccidPt	pf 4		7	44⅞	44⅝	45¼	+ 1
48	25	OccIP	pf3.60		6	40¾	40½	40½	+ ⅛
29⅛	27	OccIP	pf2.16		3	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
17	12½	OgdenCp	.60	6	13	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
22⅜	19¼	OhioEd	1.80	10	x118	20⅜	20	20⅛	
65¼	60	OhEd	pf4.56		2150	58½	57½	57½	— 2½
55¼	49	OhEd	pf3.90		240	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¾
28½	22	OklaGE	1.32	11	525	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
23¼	18⅛	OklaNG	1.32	8	17	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
19⅛	13¾	OlinCorp	.88	7	31	13	12⅞	12⅞	
79⅛	71⅞	Omark	.20r	5	27	81½	81⅛	81⅛	
9⅜	12¼	Oneida	.76	4	10	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
15¼	12	Opelika	1	8	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	14⅞	OrangR	1.20	12	1	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
43¾	33	OtisElev	2	10	33	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	28⅝	OutMar	1.20	8	2	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	
17⅜	10⅜	OutletCo	.65	5	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	19	OvernMT	.72	7	x196	19⅜	19½	19½	
41	29½	OverSh	.10e	13	5	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
54⅝	40⅛	OwenCn	.88	14	176	41⅜	41	41¼	— ⅛
43⅝	27½	OwenIll	1.48	7	183	33⅜	32¾	33¼	+ ½
83½	67	OwnIl	pf4.75		7	68	67½	67½	— ⅛
23⅜	15½	Oxfrdind	.60	4	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛

P - Q

14	13¾	PacASh	.37e		15	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
32⅝	24⅜	PacGsE	1.78	8	634	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
26½	20⅛	PacLig	1.68	9	64	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
46½	23⅝	PacPetr	.50	19	165	31⅛	30½	30⅝	
26½	21¾	PacPw	1.60	10	268	23⅛	23⅛	23¾	— ⅛
18⅜	15⅜	PacTT	1.20	9	18	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
90¼	80	PacTT	pf 6		250	81¼	81	81	— 1
12	8	Pac Tin	.60a	6	4	9	9	9	
9½	4½	PalmeWb	.30	13	13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	4½	PalmBc	.25	6	x9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	4	Pamida	Inc	12	57	7¼	7	7	
10⅞	5¼	PanAm	Air		501	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
45⅜	27	PanEP	1.90	7	136	29¼	28⅞	29	+ ⅜
32⅜	19¾	Peprcft	.60b	7	26	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
19	12	Pergas	.90	7	2	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	19	PerHan	1.04	8	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
22¼	15⅜	PerPen	.50a	10	7	19	19	19	+ ⅛
17⅜	8⅝	Pesco	Inc	35	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	1	Payl nw	.27	8	34	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
45⅝	9	PeabGs	.44e	24	38	28½	27¾	28½	+ ⅜
⅞	½	Penn	Cent		48	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅛	5⅜	PennDx	.20b	6	25	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
8¼	3¾	Penn	Fruit		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
101	72½	PenRy	1.12	25	96	76⅛	75⅞	76⅛	— ⅛
26	20	PePwLt	1.68	8	63	27	26⅞	26⅞	
113	101	PePL	pr8.70		z100	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
109¼	98½	PePL	pr8.40		z110	101¼	10	01⅛	— ⅛
65	55	PePL	pf4.50		z200	56⅛	56	56	+ ⅛
63½	53	PePL	pf4.40		z200	56	56	56	+ ⅛
29	18¾	PennpR	1.10	10	57	20⅜	20	20	— ½
47⅜	35¾	Pennwl	pf2.50		5	36⅛	36½	36½	
32	17½	Pennzoil	.80	9	179	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
96⅛	80	Pennz	pfB 8		1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	25½	Pennz	pf1.33		181	27	26¾	27	
10⅞	6	PeopDrg	.20	17	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	28	PeopGs	2.24	6	62	28¾	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅜
89½	78⅜	PepsiCo	1.20	25	47	87⅜	86⅛	86⅜	+ ⅛
29	29	PerkEim	.22	39	312	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	22½	Pet Inc	1.35	7	8	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
31	14½	PeterPl	1.20	10	12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
79	45⅞	PetrleS	.40a	28	8	67½	67½	67⅝	— ⅛
33	11¾	Petrolen	.26	12	91	16¼	15	15	+ ⅛
25⅛	20	Petrlm	2.10e		6	20½	20	20	— ⅛
53⅜	38½	Pfizer	.64a	28	x358	45½	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅜
30⅝	23⅛	PhelpD	2.20	10	206	46	45⅜	46	+ ⅜
23¼	19½	PhilaEl	1.64	9	126	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
114	103	PhilE	pf8.75		z30	105½	104	105½	+ ⅛
103¾	96	PhilE	pf7.80		2	98	98	98	— 1
29	18¾	PhilE	Spf7.75		2700	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
99½	85	PhilaEl	pf 7		260	86	86	86	
63½	54½	PhilE	pf4.40		x70	55	55	55	
60¼	55	PhilE	pf4.30		z10	55	55	55	
22½	17¼	PhilSub	1.30	7	1	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
136¼	104½	PhilMor	1.30	23	303	117½	116	116¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	5½	Philip In	.20	5	63	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	11¼	Phil Ind	pf 1		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
34⅝	40⅛	PhilPet	1.20	24	582	54⅜	53⅝	54⅛	+ ⅜
21⅝	9½	PhilVir	.40a	4	13	10	9⅝	10	
51¼	31¼	Pickwik	Int	15	2	29	29	29	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅜	PiedNG	1.28	6	3	16½	16	16	— ⅛
24	5⅝	Pier 1	Imprt	10	57	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
55	38¾	Pillsbry	1.52	11	15	42⅞	41¾	42⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	14½	PionNGs	.84	11	22	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	11⅛	PitncyB	.68	1	51	12½	11⅞	12⅛	
34⅝	24	Pitney	1.20	14	77	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
14⅝	7	PittCo	.60b	5	64	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
30	14½	Pizza	Hut	17	17	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
7¼	2	Plan	Resrch	12	13	3	2⅞	3	
19¼	6½	Playboy	.12	5	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
26¼	20¾	Plessy	1.02e	13	5	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
26½	18¾	PNB	2.15e	9	3	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
143½	103¼	Polaroid	.32	80	529	115½	113¾	113¾	— ⅛
85½	52	Ponderosa	S	27	186	51⅜	49⅝	50½	+ ⅝
26¼	15⅝	PopeTa	.40b	4	22	23¾	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
18½	11½	Porfecin	.80	7	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
82⅛	77	Portl	pf5.50	8	x110	77	77	77	
22½	18¼	PortGE	1.48	8	70	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
21½	15	Potlatch	1	7	31	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	13	PohmEl	1.68	9	99	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
60	52½	PotEl	pf4.50		z120	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
47	29¼	PPGInd	1.70	6	59	30	29¾	29⅞	
1.4⅜	7⅛	Premier	.30	8	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
18¼	17	Premr	pf.90		10	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
120	93	Proct G	1.80	27	84	100⅛	99½	99⅝	— ⅛
	9½	ProdRsh	.10	10	13	6½	6	6	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅜	PSA	Inc	17	13	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	20⅝	PSvCol	1.80	7	38	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	20⅞	PSvEG	1.72	9	99	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
122½	115	PSEG	pf9.62		260	115½	114½	114½	— ⅛
70½	61½	PSEG	pf5.05		270	64	63	64	+ 2⅛
58	57	PSEG	pf4.18		x20	57	57	57	+ ⅛
20¾	17½	PSEG	pf1.40		3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
45	35	PSvInd	1.42	10	10	37¼	37	37¼	
50	45	PSInd	pf3.50		z60	46	45½	45½	— 1½
15½	13½	PSInd	pf1.08		z100	14	14	14	
25⅛	20	PSvNH	1.64	9	26	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	18½	PSvNM	1.20	7	29	19	19	19	
4⅝	3	Publicker	.24t		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅜	3½	Pueblot	.26a		10	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
10¼	6⅞	PR Cemt	.40	11	4	7½	7⅜	7½	
34½	26½	PugSPL	1.98	8	20	27½	27	27⅜	— ⅛
70¾	46⅞	Pullman	2	12	147	69⅝	68¾	69¾	+ 1½
19¼	11⅞	PurexCp	.84	9	121	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅜	PurlfSh	.28	4	x4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
6	4⅜	Purolatr	.25	1b	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
47½	27½	QuakOat	.72	16	208	34¾	33⅝	33⅝	— 1⅛
44	18½	QuakSt	1.50	23	56	28	27½	28	
24	10	Questor	.60	6	33	10½	10	10⅛	

R - S - T

45	32½	RalstonP	.75	18	374	41⅛	40½	40⅝	+ ⅜
52	6⅝	Ramad	.12b	14	154	9½	8⅝	8¾	
24	13	Ranco In	.92	7	22	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
21	12⅛	RapdAm	.50	3	38	15	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
99⅛	46	RapAm	pf 3		2	48½	47¾	48½	+ 2⅛
62½	35½	Rap Ind	2.25		2	43¾	43¾	43¾	
32¾	21⅞	RaybstM	1	6	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
12	7½	RaynInt	.20	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24½	21¾	Raythn	.70	9	25	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
31¾	22⅛	RCA	1	10	421	23¼	23	23⅛	
91	67½	RCA	cv pf 4		2	64	64	64	+ ⅛
53	46	RCA	pf 3.50		z10	46	46	46	
5⅜	1⅛	vlReadg	Co		7	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	vlReads	Inf		13	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
12	7½	vlReads	2pf		2	7½	7½	7½	
39⅝	28½	RdgBate	.25	23	77	29⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	6	Reiman	.12	7	46	9⅛	8⅞	9	
27½	16	Reece	.74a	10	33	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+ ⅛
19½	10	Reed	Tool	22	23	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
30⅝	24½	Reeve	1.50b	5	5	27⅛	27	27	+ ⅛
13¾	8½	ReichCh	.40	6	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	Reliab St	.40	6	9	9	9	9	
27½	13⅜	RelianEl	.80	9	24	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
76¾	43¼	Relian	pf 3		3	45⅞	45	45	+ 1⅜
48½	26	Rollo	pf1.60		1	27¼	27½	27¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	Republic	Cp	10	57	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
28	16½	RepFtMS	.80	5	4	17	16⅞	17	
19¾	13⅜	RepMtg	1.80	8	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	21⅞	RepStl	1.20	5	36	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	23¾	RetailCred	2	5	23	23½	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
54¾	32½	RevcoDS	.28	22	17	36⅞	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Revere	Con		4	6⅝	6½	6½	
74	53⅝	Revlon	1.08	20	22	64⅝	64¼	64½	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅜	Rexham	Cp	7	27	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	Rexnrd	1.04	8	6	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	21	Rexn	pf2.50		2	22½	22	22	
55⅝	49	Reynld	2.40	8	101	44⅞	44⅛	44⅜	— ⅛
61	40½	Reyl	pf 2.25		5	42	41⅞	42	
17¼	12	ReynMet	.40	27	63	14⅞	14½	14½	+ ⅛
60¼	52¼	ReyM	pf4.50		8	53	54	54	+ ½
18½	8	ReynSec	.50	7	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
16⅜	11⅛	Richrdsn	.80	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
84½	63¾	RichMil	1.16	18	21	66½	66¼	66½	
22	16½	Richmnd	.50	7	20	17⅜	17¼	17½	
29⅞	12½	RidderP	.52	11	8	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	9⅝	RioGran	.60	4	23	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	9¾	RioGr	pf.80		27	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
53¾	20	RitzAlk	.1c	27	26	26½	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	17⅞	RiviaEl	.86	13	4	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
18⅛	6¾	RoanSt	.75a		18	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	18½	Robshaw	.90	6	77	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
23	16⅜	Robrtsn	1.10	5	9	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
27¼	28¼	RobinsA	.22	31	153	31¼	30½	31	+ ⅛
24½	19¾	RochGs	1.24	7	14	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
25½	20½	RochTel	.76	13	19	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	9¼	Rockwel	.28	5	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	25½	Rockwll	1.80	7	36	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26¾	12½	AAR Corp	9	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
12⅞	5½	AAVCos .20		2	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Aberdn Pet	75	13	1½	1½	1½	
18	3⅛	Action Ind	6	13	5	4½	4½—	⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Adam Russl	7	2	3	3	3 +	⅛
6½	1⅞	ADM Indust		1	3	3	3 —	⅛
19⅝	10½	Admirltn .50	6	2	17½	17½	17½	
17½	7⅛	Adobe Corp	15	14	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
6½	2⅝	A&EPlast P	5	6	3	3	3	
7½	3⅝	AeroFlo .08r	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4⅛	2	Aeronca Inc		31	2⅜	2	2⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Aerosol	11	6	2¼	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
8⅝	4	AffilCap .30r	4	16	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Affil Hsp .20	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
16	4⅝	AIC Pht .58t	4	1	5	5	5	
4⅛	2⅛	Aiken Ind	10	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12	7¼	Airborn Frt	16	11	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
11¼	6¼	Airpax .45t	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
19⅝	13⅛	Alan Wood	5	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
7⅜	4¼	Alaska Airl		3	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	
4⅛	2⅜	Alba Waldn		8	3	3	3	
12⅝	6⅜	Alcolac .05e	11	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
17	7⅝	Alleghy Airl	11	19	8⅝	8¼	8½—	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Alleg Cp wt		4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4½	1⅞	Allied Art	7	12	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
12⅜	8½	Allied Cntrl	9	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
28¼	17⅛	AlldThr 1.14	6	2	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	⅜
7½	4	Altamil Cp	4	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅜	¾	Altek Corp		4	15-16	⅞	⅞	
1¼	⅛	Altec Cp wt		5	9-16	9-16	9-16—1-16	
11⅜	7	AlterFds .50	5	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
54⅞	40½	Alcoa pf3.75		150	49⅞	49¼	49¼—	⅛
6½	2⅜	Amco Ind	67	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12	5	AHsealL wt		35	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Am Agronca		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
25¼	14⅞	AmBusP .20	18	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
30⅜	24⅝	AFitch 2.74e	8	3	26½	26¼	26½+	½
5	2	AmFitch wt		8	3	2⅞	3 +	¼
16½	10	AmGord Pd	7	10	11	11	11 +	⅛
4	2	A Girl Fash		2	2	2	2	
18⅞	6½	Alsracli .26a	7	x14	7¾	7⅜	7⅜—	¼
9	6⅜	AMaleA .33	7	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
24	5½	AmMt I .10e	7	5	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅜
14⅜	6½	A Plan 2.30t	11	6	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛
4⅝	3	A Prec .05e	10	3	3	3	3 —	⅛
11	9⅜	A RItT 1.13e	10	12	10⅜	10	10⅜+	⅛
2¼	1⅛	AmRityT wt		2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
16¼	4¼	Am Recreat	7	54	7¼	6⅝	7⅛+	⅝
18⅛	6¼	ASafeE .68t	6	13	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
6⅛	3⅞	A Techl .05e	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
26¼	7⅜	AmTrain Sv	13	70	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
62	16	AMICCp .04	13	38	21	19¼	20⅝+	1⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Anglo C .10e	11	50	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
24⅛	6¼	Anthony Ind	4	11	7⅜	7½	7½—	⅛
2	1	AO Indust	10	27	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
4	1⅛	Applid Data	22	1	2	2	2 —	⅛
30½	20½	Aquil Cs .20	27	97	22¾	22½	22⅝	
22⅛	12⅞	Arl Col .08c	13	35	19¼	18¼	19 +	¾
12¼	9	ArCol pf.48		9	10¼	9¾	10¼+	¼
27⅞	19⅛	ArkLGs 1.30	7	12	20	19⅞	20	
17⅛	10⅛	Armac Ent	7	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
15⅛	6⅝	Armin Cp	6	9	10	9¾	10	
10⅛	5⅛	Arrow Elect	4	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Arwood Cp		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
15¼	8	Asamera O	29	274	12⅝	11¾	12 +	⅜
16½	9¼	AshlOil Can	15	5	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Aspro .40b	5	4	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	AssdFd .05p		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
24⅜	5⅛	AsdMt 2.10e		13	7	6¾	7 —	⅛
31¼	22¼	AsdProd .40	7	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜+	⅛
8⅜	3	Astrex Inc	7	15	3⅜	3	3⅛—	⅛
10½	6⅜	Atalanta Cp	5	3	7½	7½	7½	
5	1	Atco Ind		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅜	2¾	AtlcoMtg wt		10	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞	
37⅞	10½	AllCMI 1.39e	11	331	33½	32⅜	32⅞+	1½
1½	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
33⅞	17½	AugatInc .10	28	2	24½	24½	24½+	⅛
26⅞	11	Austral Oil	15	27	13½	13¼	13⅜—	⅛
9⅛	4	Auto Bldg	7	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7½	3	Autmat Rad	6	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	5	5	5⅜	5½	5⅜+	⅛
9⅝	4	AVEMC .14	9	35	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
40⅛	32½	Avondw 1.20b	8	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
20⅜	16½	AVX Corp	14	17	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛

B

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅜	5	BaldSec .31e	3	1	5	5	5	
16⅜	14⅛	BanFd 1.45e		16	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
35⅛	18	BanIrCti Lt	10	31	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜+	⅜
7⅜	3	Banner .02e	5	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
5⅜	3½	Barbra Lyn	6	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Barnwel Ind	26	20	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6⅛	BarryWr .32	7	5	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
3½	1⅛	Bartell Med	9	2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
8⅜	3⅛	Barth Sp .27	7	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅛	2⅞	Bartons Cdy	100	1	3	3	3 +	⅛
3½	1⅛	Baruch Fost		72	1¼	1	1 —	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Barwick ET	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3	BasinPet Cp	10	89	3⅜	3	3 —	⅛
13⅞	9½	BayrkU .81e		17	10	9½	10 +	⅛
4	1½	Bhaviorl RL	5	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
28⅝	20⅜	BenSM 2.45e	7	x34	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
8⅞	2⅛	BenStMg wt		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6½	3⅛	Benrus Crp	10	16	4⅛	4	4	
15⅛	4⅛	Berg En .44t	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7½	6	BergRlt .36a		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Berg Bruns	36	22	4⅛	3⅞	4	
17	12⅛	Brg B pf1.15		2	12½	12½	12½—	¼
8⅛	4⅞	BernOmat	10	2	5	5	5	
8⅛	5	Bertea Corp	5	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
18⅛	6⅛	Bervan .08h	9	16	8	7⅞	8 —	⅛
3⅛	2	Bethlem Cp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅞	1⅛	Beverly Ent	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	5⅛	BevHill Bnc	6	10	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
32⅛	14	Bic Pen .27	19	5	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
29⅜	16⅛	BgBear 1.08	5	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
21¼	15⅛	BinnySm .72	9	9	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
14¼	5	Bio Dynam	12	96	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	
10⅛	7⅛	Bissings .60	6	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Blount .06	5	12	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
4⅛	2	Bluebird Inc	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅛	9⅛	Bodin Ap .20	7	14	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Bohack Clp		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Bolt Beranek	8	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
44⅛	19⅛	Bowmar Ins	12	113	36⅛	35⅜	36⅛+	1
22⅜	7	Bowne .20	4	44	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
55	25⅛	BowVall .10	123	2	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
26⅛	7⅜	Brad Ragen	11	3	12	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
60	21⅜	BradfCm Sy	48	6	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜+	⅛
8⅛	4	Brnchin .25	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	BranltAr wt		2	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
16	8⅛	BrfAlrA .50t		9	9⅛	9⅛	9½+	⅛
21⅛	17½	BrascanLt 1	4	10	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
20⅛	12⅛	BraunEn .44	5	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4	Breeze Corp		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅝	BrocksP .16	12	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2	BrownCo wt		3	3	3	3 +	⅛
32⅛	19⅛	BwnFA .40b	12	7	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞+	⅛
33⅜	20⅛	BwnFB .40b	13	14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
34⅜	23	BTMtg 2.71c	8	35	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Buehler Cp	18	10	4	4	4 +	⅛
8⅛	4⅜	Buildex .20	3	16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Bundy 1.08a	6	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Burgess Ind		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10	Burnsint .60	12	21	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
16⅛	4⅛	Butler Aviat	8	22	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
27⅛	16	Butles G O.l	25	27	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛

C

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	3⅜	Cablcom Gn		11	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Cagles In A	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
19⅛	7⅛	Caldor .15b	6	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅜	Calcomp		16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Calvert Exp	15	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
13⅛	5½	Camcoin .05		50	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5 1-16	CampChib	13	10	6⅛ 6 9-16	6 9-16	6 9-16—1-16	
13⅛	8⅛	Campln .30b	5	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	CdnExp GO	43	12	3⅛ 3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16—3-16	
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	82	20	7⅛ 7 5-16	7 7-16		
14⅜	5⅜	CdnJvln .30t	103	64	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
5⅜	3⅜	CdnMar .10e	15	3	4	3⅞	4	
		CdnM In.10e		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	3⅜	Cdn Merrill		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—1-16	
15⅛	9⅜	Cdn Occidnl	13	4	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
58⅜	41	Cdn SuprOil	63	1	54½	54½	54½—	⅛
4⅜	2	Canvert Int		12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Canoeas Ind	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
13⅜	6⅜	Cap Ind .25e	5	7	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
21⅛	4⅜	Caressa .20	7	7	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
100	79⅜	Carnatn .88	25	18	85⅛	84⅛	84⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅜	Carr wt		16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
9	4	Carrols Dev	12	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Castle AM 1	4	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Castleton In	24	16	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	
30⅛	10	Castlwd Int	18	2	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Cavitron Cp	24	12	9	8⅜	9 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	CelluCraft		1	2	2	2	
80⅛	81	CenPL pf 4		z25	51	51	51	
8⅜	4⅜	CentSec .09e		6	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Centind .11r	5	2	4	4	4	
15⅛	9⅛	Cenvill Com	3	57	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3	Certified Cp	4	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13⅛	3⅛	ChedMill .40	5	4	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
14⅛	3⅜	ChampH .02	12	95	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
3	1⅛	Charan Ind	6	2	2	2	2 —	⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Chartr Med	14	13	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅜	ChmExp .20	6	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11⅛	3⅜	ChicUni .51t	7	3	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Christian Co		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
19⅛	15⅜	CICvF 1.59e		16	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
4⅜	1⅛	CIMtgGr wt		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Cinema 5 Lt		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
1	⅞	Cinerama		9	1⅛	1	1	
36⅛	10	Circle K .26	13	x21	13⅛	13	13⅛	
9⅛	3⅜	CitznFinl .16	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13⅜	CitMtg 1.75e		3	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
3⅜	1⅛	CitizMtg wt		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	7	CityGsFl .50	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	CK Petrolm	22	14	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	CL Finl		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	8⅜	Clarkan Ind	9	4	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
16⅛	3⅜	Clarostat	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2	Clary Corp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
11⅛	3⅜	Clopay .08r	4	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅜	2⅛	CMI Corp	71	1	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
61⅛	13	CMI Inv wt		72	19⅛	18⅛	18⅜—	⅛
19⅛	3⅜	Coachmn In	4	10	6⅜	6	6	
14⅜	6⅛	Codesco .10e	11	5	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
22⅛	11	Coff Mat .56	16	2	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Cohu In .15e	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30⅛	3⅛	Colt Intl	8	778	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
31⅛	14⅛	Cole Nat	7	5	14	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
32	14⅛	Coleman .44	11	43	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	ColTow .15e	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Col Coml .20		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	ColonSd .15b	10	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	12⅛	ColwellC .26	8	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
13⅛	7	ColwMtg wt		5	8⅛	8	8	
44	15	Comb Corn	14	22	22	21⅛	21⅛	
37⅛	14⅛	Cmbustn En	10	26	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
21⅛	2⅛	ComlAlll .27	6	1	11	11	11	
9	2	Commodor		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅜	ComHlth Cp	10	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	CompPsyc Cl	11	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
30⅛	24⅛	Cam PS 1.62	6	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Compac Cp	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅛	3⅜	Compein .32	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	ComeDyn	13	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38⅛	17⅛	Comeugrp	12	22	21⅛	21⅛	22 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Comset Inv	8	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16⅛	9	Concha 16e	6	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Condec Crp	22	x1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	3⅛	Connly Cont	16	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	Conrix .44a		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	Conrock .60	6	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Con Oil Gas		120	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Cons Ref .30	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7	Corswne Cp	14	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Cont Mater	8	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	2	Cont Tel wt		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9	Cook Eic .32	10	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
33⅛	14⅛	Cook Ind	8	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Cop Jer .20a	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Cordon Intl	14	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24⅛	17	CornBlk .79	10	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜+	⅛
4⅛	2	Colt Corp		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅜	3	Cousins wt		5	3	3	3	
31⅛	18	CoxCbl Com	36	6	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜+	⅛
8	5	CramrE .21t	11	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	4	Creativ Mgt	6	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
20⅛	15¼	CreolP 2.20a	10	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
23⅛	17¼	Crompton 1	6	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
67⅛	49⅛	Cross AT .42	31	5	57⅛	57	57⅛	
23⅛	13½	CwnCP 1.18t	12	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13	7⅛	Crown I .15e	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Crystal Oil	16	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	CSECorp .40	5	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅛	5⅛	Cubic Cp .20	9	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Curtis Math		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	CutlerA .22p		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
18	6	CutlerB .22p		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛

D

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅛	5⅛	Damon .20p	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
19	12⅛	Danielin .24	9	x1	16	16	16 +	⅛
3⅛	1	Data Contrl		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
22⅛	16½	Data Dcumt	7	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2¼	Data Prod	10	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	8⅛	DavsFd .09h	19	136	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
10	7⅛	DayMin .10e	27	11	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
5⅜	2	Daylin wt		3	2⅛	2	2	
3	1	DCL Inc		4	1	1	1	
26	11⅛	Dearb St .25	7	26	14⅛	14⅛	14½+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	DeJur Amsc	20	8	4	4	4	
13⅛	7	Del Labs	6	2	8⅛	8½	8½	
7⅛	1⅛	DeltaCp Am		17	1½	1⅛	1½	
20⅛	8⅛	Dlm Fd .50a	5	2	9	9	9 —	⅛
57⅛	15⅛	DTalEz .05e	14	1	21½	21½	21½+	⅛
3⅛	⅛	Dero Ind		2	1	⅞	1	
34	18⅛	Desoret Ph	27	91	29½	28½	29⅛+	1
41½	13½	Dev Cp Am	6	12	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
15⅛	5	DevonA .05e	4	17	7½	6⅞	7½+	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	DHJ Indust	4	2 4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
30⅛	10⅛	DiamM Drll	10	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Diebold VC		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	⅛	Diodes Inc	10	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Discont Fab	8	2	4⅛	4	4	
16⅛	11⅛	Diversey .32	8	8	14½	14⅛	14½—	⅛
1½	⅛	Divrsf In wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Dixilyn Cor		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
52⅛	25½	Doma Petrl	29	75	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
15½	7⅛	DownyS .15e	3	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Drew Natl	45	41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	DrexU 2.22e		5	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Driver Harr	4	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	DrFair .08b	10	2	7	7	7 +	⅛
3½	2 7-16	Dunlop .08e	8	1	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16—1-16	
9½	8	DuplxPd .16	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Dufaloy Co		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	DurTst .23b	12	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Dynatecth	21	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Dynell .48t	9	5	5	5	5	

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12	9	E Systm .80	5	8	9½	9⅛	9½	
4¼	1⅛	Eagle Cloth		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
29⅛	9	ErlScheb .36	13	31	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4½	Earth R .12	14	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
28¼	11⅛	EasonOil .30	13	7	13	12½	13 +	⅛
10⅛	3	EstnAir .47t	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Eckmar Cp	11	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28	11½	Ecodyne	22	4	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
21½	8½	Edgingtn O	6	23	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
12¼	4	Edmos .13	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Edo Corp	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Edwards .20	12	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
20⅛	7⅛	EhrnhPh .20	7	184	11⅛	10	11⅛+	1⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Elco Corp	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Elcor Chm	17	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8½	5⅛	El Hose .30r	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	Electrog .80	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Elect Assist	7	8	2	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Electrn Eng	8	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
34⅛	16⅛	ElectrnA .80	13	9	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Electsp .36t	8	2 4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3-16	1-16	ElginNat wt		40	⅛	⅛	⅛+1-16	
22	13⅛	Elk Horn .88	13	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
16	6⅛	El Tronics	7	2	½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Empress Inf	4	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	EpkoSh .64a	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	EquityNat		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Ernst A .10r	4	6	5	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Esq Rad El	4	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Etz Lav .09e	8	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Euthenc .20t	41	5	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	EvanAr .10b	9	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
25⅛	13	ExcelInv Co	17	76	16½	15⅛	16⅛+	1⅛
20½	10⅛	Execum .24	14	28	11	10⅛	11	
14⅛	6⅛	FabrCe .03e	6	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅛	2⅛	FairTex Mil	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15½	8⅛	FairNbl .15r	5	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Falcon Sbd	11	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
18⅛	6	Fam Dol Str	13	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
10½	5⅛	Fanny Frm		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Fash Fa .32t	9	3	7	6⅛	7 +	⅛
3	1⅛	Fed Resrces		75	2⅛	2	2	
21⅛	12⅛	FedMrt .40a	5	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
16	8⅛	Felmont Oil	8	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅛	5	Felsway .32	4	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Fibrebrd wt		13	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
44⅛	25	FidelG 3.25e	8	31	27	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
19½	4⅛	FidelcGr wt		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8½	Flim Cp .06	7	1	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Filmways		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅛	6⅛	FinlDyn .01e	8	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
31½	10	FinSanB .20	4	6	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	FinGen .24b	6	24	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	FinGnA .30b		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17	14⅛	Fst Conn 1a	11	3	15	15	15 +	⅛
25	19½	Fst Dn 2.06e	9	19	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Fst Denv wt		9	2	2	2	
5⅛	3⅛	Fst Hartfrd	20	15	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	FstHrt pf.25		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Fst Rlty Inv		23	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
25	10½	FstSL Sh .48	4	16	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Fstmark .20	7	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
24	9⅛	FischP 1.11t	8	3	11	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Flaggind .12	9	68	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	4⅛	Flagstaff	6	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7½	Flavrind .30	3	5	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Flock Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8	Fla Rock In	6	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17	10⅛	FlowerA .24	8	x9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
37⅛	14⅛	Fluke M .85t	11	4	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
25⅛	8⅛	FlyTiger wt		31	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Foodram Sp		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	7⅛	Forest C .17	11	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10	3	ForestL .09t		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅛	9⅛	FoxStaP .28	9	66	12	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	FPA Cp .07e	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	FrankRl .76	10	29	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	FrantzM .64	5	2	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Frasnillo .40	10	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Frier Ind	4	4	5⅛	5	5	
25⅛	12	Frigitronic	27	46	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5	Frontier Air	5	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅛	6⅛	Gabriel .43t	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Galaxy Cpt	6	8	6⅛	6⅛	6½+	⅛
16	8⅛	Garan .26a	6	2	9	8⅛	9	
14⅛	7⅛	Garcia Corp	8	1	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	GaylrNll .20	3	x5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Gaynor Staf	5	6	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Gearhart .24	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
37⅛	14⅛	G Cinma .40	9	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
7	3⅛	GenEduc Sv	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3	G Housewar	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6	Gen Interior		16	6	5⅛	6	
2½	1⅛	G Plyw .01e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Gen Recrat	8	16	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5	Gen Rsarch	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅛	4⅛	Genge Inc	6	15	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
23	6½	Geon Ind	10	10	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Gerber Sci	23	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
22⅛	11⅛	Giant F .50a	6	1	12	12	12 —	⅛
11⅛	7	GiantYel .40	12	40	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Gilbert Cos		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Gladng .13t	7	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Glasrock Pr		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	GlenDls .42t	12	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7½	5⅛	Globalnd .40	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅛	6⅛	GlobeSec Sy	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	7	Glosser .22	5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
27	16	Golden Cycl	12	6	18⅛	18	18	
16	4	GoodLS .10e	5	10	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
6⅛	4½	Goodrich wt		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅛	16	Gorm R .90	8	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3	Gouldinc wt		13	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10	8	Gould T .81e	10	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
38⅛	27	Grainger .27	29	21	35⅛	35	35 —	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Granite Mgt		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11	5½	GrasVa .37e	12	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	GrayMt .84t	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	GreatAm In		3	13-16	13-16	13-16	
4⅛	2⅛	GlBasin Pet	39	65	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	GtLkCh .05e	12	57	9⅛	9½	9⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	GtScotS .39t	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
25⅛	4⅛	Greenm .27t	4	14	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	GREIT 1.20	10	13	10⅛	10½	10½—	⅛
4⅛	3	GryhdC .20e	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
32⅛	17⅛	GRI Cp .06	21	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
15⅛	13	Griesd 1.15e		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
18⅛	12⅛	GrossTlc .90	7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
1	6⅛	Grow C .32b	2	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Gruen Ind	15	4	3	3	3	
4⅛	2⅛	GTI Corp	14	2	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5½	Guilfrd Mils	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	GlfMR 2.11e	9	17	16	16	16	
2⅛	1	GulfMRlt wt		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	GulfRep Fin	3	66	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Glf SM 2.29e	7	5	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Gulf SoM wt		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
35	20	Glfstrm LD	9	22	22½	22	22 —	⅛

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	2⅛	Hallctt Hom	21	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	HamlIC .30e	6	5	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Hampsh .29t	8	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10	4⅛	Hamptln .32	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4	Hanvy Plan	15	9	6	6	6 —	⅛
35	22⅛	Harland .15	27	20	25⅛	24⅛	25 +	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Hart Alf .40	9	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
11⅛	2⅛	Hartfld Zdy	2	22	3	3	3 —	⅛
36⅛	19⅛	YartzMt Cp	36	147	30⅛	29½	29½—	1
5⅛	1⅛	Harvey Grp	40	5	2	2	2	
12⅛	5	Hasbro Ind	8	2	7	7	7	
9⅛	4	Hasting .20a	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3½	HealthM .30	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Helnick Inst	11	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Heitm 1.34e	7	3	12	12	12 —	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Her Mal .48	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15	6⅛	HerffJo .24a	12	41	14⅛	13½	13⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5	HiG Inc	25	8	10	9⅛	10 +	⅛
10⅛	6½	HiShear Cp	37	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Highind Cap		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3	Hillhvn .23t	9	x6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2	Hofmn Ind	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1	Holly Corp	20	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
47⅛	35½	HomeOA .50	36	2	45½	45½	45½	
48	36	HomeOB .50	35	1	44	44	44 +	⅛
23	15⅛	HormelG .81	14	15	18½	17½	18½+	1⅛
10	5½	Horn Hardrt		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20⅛	9⅛	Hoskins 1	7	14	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	⅛
22⅛	17⅛	HospM 2.08e	8	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
2	1	HospMtg wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅛	13	Hosp Mtr In	8	13	13⅛	12½	12½—	1⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Hotel I 2.10e	8	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
15⅛	5½	HousRo .07e	6	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	House Vl .32	8	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
39⅛	20⅛	Houst Oil M	27	51	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	⅛
53	33½	HubellA 1.08	14	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
53½	33⅛	HubellB 1.08	14	4	40	40	40	
57⅛	40	HudBOG .70	29	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
6	2⅛	Hudson Gen		1	3	3	3 —	⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Huffmn .40e	7	24	9⅛	9	9	
26	18⅛	HuskyOil .15	18	75	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	1
11⅛	4	Hycel Inc		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
26⅛	15⅛	HygFd 1.23t	8	22	27	26½	27 +	⅛

I

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅛	6⅛	ICH Corp	9	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Imoco Gate	6	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Impet Ind	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
49⅛	35⅛	Imp Oil .60	33	95	42⅛	42¼	42⅛+	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	IndianHd wt		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1	Inflight Svc		43	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Instrum Sys	7	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
12½	3⅛	IntegRe .19t	6	11	4	3⅛	4	
7⅛	2½	Informatico	46	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	9-16	Intl Banknot		72	⅛	⅛	⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Int Foodsvc	5	44	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3	InFuneral S	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	IntGenln .70	5	x1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Int Prot .10	5	1	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
5⅛	2	Int Stretch		3	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
59⅛	19½	IntSyst .05h	21	z5250	43⅛	40⅛	41⅛—	2⅛
18	10⅛	Intersystm	11	7	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
12⅛	10½	Unterway Cp	5	14	11	10½	+	⅛
36⅛	2⅛	InDiv A 1.80	6	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
8½	3½	Inv Fund A		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	Inv Roy .14a	15	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
20⅛	14	Ionics Inc	27	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Iroquois Bd	10	12	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Irvin Indust	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8	5½	ISC Ind .30	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Itel Corp	6	64	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1	ITI Corp		4	1⅛	1	1	

J - K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅛	5⅛	Jamswy .16t	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅛	12⅛	Jervis 1.30t	5	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	11	7	3	2⅛	2⅛	
31⅛	7⅛	Jewelcor	8	39	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
37⅛	18⅛	John Pd .16	33	106	28⅛	27½	28⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6½	Jupiter Ind	6	4	7	7	7	
7⅛	4	Kaisr In .17t	6	134	7	6⅛	7	
5⅛	1½	Kalvex Inc	6	13	2	2	2 —	⅛
7½	3⅛	KaneMill wt		10	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
37½	23⅛	KanebSv .86	9	18	27	26⅛	27 +	⅛
24⅛	6½	Kauf Brd wt		6	14⅛	13⅛	14 —	⅛
14⅛	8	Kay Corp	15	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
8⅛	3½	Ketchm .16t		x5	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
23½	11⅛	Kewanee .48	7	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7	3	Key Co .20	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	Keystln .22e	9	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2 15-16	1⅛	Killemb .15e	10	7	2⅛	2 5-16	2 5-16—1-16	
12⅛	3⅛	Killearn Pr	21	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Kin Ark Crp		26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
25⅛	13⅛	KingRd .09e	10	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
37⅛	30⅛	KingLaf 1.60	10	2	30	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4	Kit Mfg	10	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	KleerVu Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
18⅛	5⅛	Kleinerts		1	6	6	6	
27⅛	17⅛	Knicker Toy	8	27	19⅛	19	19⅛—	⅛
23	11⅛	Kolmorg .40	11	2	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅛

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅛	1⅛	LaBarge		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
20⅛	8½	Lafay Radio	6	16	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Lake Shore	125	11	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	LaMaur .36	6	x20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Lane W .24t	5	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6½	4⅛	LaPointe .20	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	⅛	LaTour Bck		18	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld	4	221	2⅛	2½	2⅛+	⅛
6	2½	Laneco Inc	14	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	LarwR 1.24e	9	28	11	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	LarwlnR wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
38	11½	LCA Cp .11e	7	52	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
11½	1½	LCA Cp wt		5	3	2⅛	3	
20	9⅛	Lea Ronl .24	12	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Leader Intl		26	4	3⅛	4	
8⅛	3⅛	Leadr Hous	5	9	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Leasc Cp wt		31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	9	Leath Co .50	5	3	9	9	9	
25	12½	Lee Enfr .30	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Lehigh Pres	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	6	Leisure Tec	3	8	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
55⅛	35⅛	LernerSt .96	7	34	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
41⅛	23	LernerSt wt		19	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	⅛
18⅛	8	LesFay .32b	5	37	8½	8⅛	8½	
13⅛	7⅛	LewisBF .20	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4½	LilliAnn .20r	5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	LilyLynn A	4	6	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Lincoln Am	13	12	3	3	3	
22	11½	Lloyds Elec	5	5	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lodge S .05e	17	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅛	5⅛	LoewThe wt		92	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅛	8½	LaGenSv .62	6	1	9	9	9	
9	2½	Lundy Elec	8	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lynch Corp		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

M

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	⅛	Macro Chat		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	½	Mallry Ran		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
8	2⅛	MamMrt .22		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Mangel Strs	15	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	5⅛	MansfT .50	7	19	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
3⅛	3⅛	Marindus B		333	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Mark Contrl		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	3	Marlene Ind	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Marshall Fd	5	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	5½	Masland .40	8	17	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
13⅛	8⅛	MaterR .10e	11	13	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	MaulBro .10	8	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Maule I .60e	4	5	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
16½	5	McCull Oil		83	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	Mcdalst .32	5	5	10⅛	10	10½+	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Medco Jwly	4	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
13	4⅛	Medenco .08	10	5	7⅛	7½	7⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3	[illegible]	13	9	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
7⅛	1½	Mego Intl In		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Mercant Ind	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Meridian In	17	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14½	7⅛	MerleN .20a	6	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3½	Metrocare	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	2	Mich Genl	3	2	3⅛	3	3	
17⅛	8⅛	Midld C .30b	3	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	6	Midld Glass	5	17	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
15	9	MidRub .32e	7	7	11	10⅛	11 —	⅛
19	7½	MidFinl .36b	7	17	9⅛	9	9½+	⅛
25⅛	13⅛	Milgo Elect	9	239	17	16½	17 +	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Miller H	3	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	MillOrx .38t	5	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
37⅛	18⅛	Mil Roy .20e	13	1	22	22	22 +	⅛
19⅛	11	MoBeef Pkr	4	8	12	11⅛	12 —	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	MoKanTx ct		11	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
41⅛	16½	Mitchell En	15	27	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Mite Corp	9	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	1⅛	MoAmCo Cp	2	8	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Miyoden wt		11	6⅛	6½	6⅛—	⅛
12	6⅛	Moog Inc	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	MtgGr 1.29e	9	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3½	Morton S .32	7	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Mouldings		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Mov Star .40	5	1	5⅛	5½	5½	
12⅛	8⅛	MPB Cp .40	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Multi A .09h	12	11	10⅛	10½	10½—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	MWA .35r	8	6	7	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛

N

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Napco Ind	7	11	3	3	3 —	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	NardaM .14t	5	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Nat Alfalfa	23	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1	NatBollas H		3	1⅛	1	1⅛	
21⅛	12⅛	Nat Gen wt		115	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3½	Nat Gn wt n		29	4⅛	3⅛	4 +	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	NatHlth Ent	9	76	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16⅛	3⅛	NKinney Cp	4	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
22⅛	7⅛	NMedEn .10	6	4	10	9⅛	10 +	⅛
24⅛	9	Nat Paragn	9	2	12⅛	12½	12½+	⅛
8⅛	4½	Nat Silv .20e	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11	6½	NatSpin .05e	6	5	7	7	7	
4	1⅛	Nat System	50	11	1⅛	1½	1½—	⅛
10	6⅛	NatlnwH .20	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Nelsner .10b	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	NelsonL .50t	22	2	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
52	25⅛	NEng Nuclr	30	73	50⅛	48⅛	50⅛+	2½
1½	⅛	Newldria M	16	16	1	1	1 —	⅛
4	1⅛	Newpark Rs	10	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
18½	7⅛	N Proc .35e	16	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Nichols SE	5	3	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
23½	18⅛	NJBPI 2.21e	8	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Noel Indust	3	29	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Nortek Inc	10	19	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
5½	1	NorAm Dev		2	2½	2½	2½	
15⅛	7⅛	NorAm Roy	26	18	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	NorCdn Oils	20	53	7 3-16	7 1-16	7⅛+	⅛
29⅛	16⅛	NNGMob wt		50	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
26⅛	13½	NumacO Gs	29	2	18	18	18 —	⅛

O

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅛	17	Offshore Co	9	2	20⅛	20¼	20¼—	⅛
5⅛	3½	Ohio Art .20	20	17	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	OhioBrass 1	12	19	19½	19½	19½+	⅛
25½	15⅛	OKC Cp .80a	4	3	16⅛	16	16	
1⅛	7-16	OmgLTV wt		43	⅛	⅛	⅛+3-16	
42⅛	16⅛	OnenCp .30e	6	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
90⅛	55⅛	OOkep 5.47e	10	z250	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛—	⅛
28⅛	7⅛	OpenRd Ind	5	52	11⅛	10	10⅛—	1
19⅛	8½	OrlolHo .10h	5	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	½
2⅛	1⅛	Ormand Ind	32	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21	9	Outdr Sprt I	8	18	10	9⅛	10 —	⅛
20⅛	12⅛	OvernDr .32	9	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3½	OxfdEl pf.56		z50	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	OxfdFst .30r	9	7	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4	Ozark Airlin	27	19	4⅛	4	4⅛	

P - Q

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	⅛	P&F Indust		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1⅛	Pac Cst Prp		30	2	1⅛	2 +	⅛
22⅛	19½	PGE6pf 1.50		6	19⅛	19⅛	19 —	⅛
20	17½	PGE pf 1.37		5	17⅛	17¼	17¼—	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	PGE5pf 1.25		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15½	PGRd pf1.25		2	16	16	16	
17½	16	PG pfA 1.25		3	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
17	14⅛	PG 4.8pf1.20		30	15⅛	15½	15½—	⅛
16	13⅛	PG 4.5pf1.12		2	14¼	14⅛	14¼—	⅛
31⅛	27½	PG 9.2pf2.32		5	28	28	28	
29⅛	25⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		4	26	25⅛	25⅛	
27½	24⅛	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	P Holdg .34	10	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
66⅛	59	PacLt pf4.75		z30	60	60	60 —	⅛
64	54	PacLt pf4.50		z70	57	57	57	
61⅛	52	PacLt pf4.36		z170	56	55	56 —	½
16⅛	13⅛	PNwTel 1.04	9	4	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
3-32	1-16	PacNw Bl rt		51	1-16	1-16	1-16	
19	7⅛	PacSv L .28	3	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Pall Corp	16	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
9	3⅛	PalomF .10e	4	7	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
18½	14½	PalomL 1.70e	8	8	14½	14¼	14½	
13⅛	5½	Pandl Bradt	12	17	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
8	4⅛	Park El .16t	7	1	5	5	5	
6⅛	2⅛	Parklan Hos	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
36	19⅛	Parsons .22a	19	1	27½	27½	27½	
6½	2⅛	Pat Fash .24	5	6	2½	2½	2½	
12⅛	6⅛	PatoCG .20e		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15½	11⅛	PeaseE .74e		8	13⅛	13	13⅛	
2	1	PeaseEll wt		6	1	1	1	
11⅛	9⅛	Peel Elder	21	7	10	10	10	
11⅛	9⅛	Pearl T .20a	15	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	PenEng .63a	6	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	
12⅛	11⅛	PenRIE 1.10	8	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
5	1⅛	Penob Shoe		7	2	2	2	
1⅛	⅛	Pentron Ind	20	4	13-16	13-16	13-16	
13⅛	7⅛	PepCom .40	6	1	8	8	8 —	⅛
25⅛	16	PEPI Inc	11	2	23½	23	23⅛+	⅛
6½	4½	Perini .23e	2	21	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
9⅛	5	Permaeej	14	2	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Pertec Corp	9	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Phil LD .52r	6	48	6½	6½	6½	
4⅛	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Pic n Pay St	11	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7	Pioner Plas	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5½	2½	Pioneer Sys	6	29	2⅛	2½	2½	
7⅛	4½	Pioneer Tex	5	18	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
67⅛	26	PltDMo 1.20	11	4	47¼	46½	46½—	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	PltWVT .37e	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅛	7½	PizzaCp Am	15	13	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
34½	25	Placr D .30e	12	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Plant Ind	16	1	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1	Plaza Group	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8¼	4½	PlyGem .23t	5	9	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2½	Plym Rub A		2	3	3	3	
6⅛	1⅛	PNB MR wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Pneumo Dy		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Poloron Pd		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15	8½	Polychr .65t	7	3	11½	11¼	11⅛—	⅛
9½	6	Polymr .45t		2400	8	8	8	
6⅛	3⅛	Potter Inst		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16⅛	12	Pratt Lmb 1	7	2	12⅛	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	Pratt Rd .20	4	5	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Prel Corp	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
33⅛	16⅛	PrenHall .84	13	21	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	PresRl B .84	90	3	10	9⅛	10 +	⅛
13⅛	3⅛	Presley Cos	3	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Prime Equit	7	33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Proler Infl 1	6	3	16⅛	16½	16½—	⅛
11	9⅛	ProvGs .72a	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2½	PrdRIE .24e	21	x25	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
12⅛	5	PSA Inc wt		4	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
60	55⅛	PSCol pf4.25		z75	56	56	56	
7⅛	3	Pulte Hmes	4	3	3⅛	3½	3½	
10⅛	5⅛	PuntaGrd Is	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
19½	10¼	Quebcor Inc	14	4	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛

R

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15½	11	Ranchrs Ex	23	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
37¼	23⅛	RangrO Can	100	8	33	32⅛	33 +	¼
34⅛	19½	Ransbrg .60	9	2	23	23	23	
6¼	3⅛	RapdAm wt		6	5	5	5	
7	4⅛	Rath Pack		3	5⅛	5½	5½	
10⅛	4⅛	RB Indust	7	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
19¼	15½	RealEsl 1.40	12	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
15½	12⅛	RltInT 1.60e	11	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
23½	18	Rlt RT 2.21e	8	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Recrion Crp	6	60	22	21⅛	22 +	⅛
3⅛	1½	Reeves Telc	10	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17¼	7⅛	RefrigTr .12	7	5	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
12	9⅛	Rem Ar .80	7	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	⅛
5½	4	RepHous .14	4	15	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2	9-16	RepMtln wt		12	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
51	28⅛	RepNat NY	6	4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
68⅛	42⅛	ReschCtt .08	46	39	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛+	⅛
71⅛	5⅛	Reserve OG	13	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	ResisHlx .30		22	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Resrtslntl A	10	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1½	Regt Assoc		5	1⅛	1½	1½	
3⅛	2⅛	Rex Nor .14t		8	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Ribiet Prod	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2	Richton .15e		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	RicoArg Mn		6	8½	8⅛	8½	
2⅛	⅛	Riker Maxs		34	15-16	⅛	13-16—1-16	
1⅛	½	Riker Mx pf		6	⅛	9-16	⅛	
20⅛	7⅛	Riley Co	7	3	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
18⅛	8½	RisdonM .36	5	3	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
10	6⅛	RitFinB .24	9	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
32½	15⅛	Robintech	20	17	22⅛	21⅛	22½+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Roblin Ind	4	2	3	2⅛	3 +	⅛
14⅛	10	Rockway .80	5	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
3	1	Rockw Nat		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25	15⅛	Rogers Corp	21	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Roland Intl	3	6	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Rollins Intl	7	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4	1½	Rosenau Br		7	1½	1½	1½	
10⅛	4	Rossmor Cp	4	15	5	5	5 —	⅛
26½	14⅛	Rowan .14	16	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Rowind Inc		5	6	6	6 —	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Royal Amer		132	9⅛	9	9	
6	3	RoyBch Col	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	RPS Prod		1	3	3	3	
2½	1⅛	RSC Indust	12	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Rusco Ind	16	15	1½	1½	1½	
5½	2¼	Russeks Inc	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15½	8⅛	Russl Cp .40	4	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
29⅛	12½	RyanHo .10e	15	67	21½	21¼	21¼—	⅛
7⅛	2½	Ryersn Hay		4	3	2⅛	3 +	⅛

S

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43⅛	27⅛	SabRoy .44b	18	12	30	30	30	
21⅛	10⅛	StJohnsT .62	4	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
30⅛	14⅛	Sambo Rest	26	58	20⅛	19⅛	20 —	⅛
8	5⅛	S Carlo .85r	6	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
48	34⅛	San JW 2.06	8	1	37	37	37 +	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Sanitas .12	16	46	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
5⅛	2½	Sargent Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	Saundr L .20	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7	3⅛	Savoy Ind		12	4	3⅛	4	
9⅛	7⅛	Schenut .20e	5	1	8½	8½	8½	
9⅛	6⅛	Schick Inc	3	16	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Schiller Ind	21	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Sci Mgt .12e	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Scient Atlan	11	10	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
10	8	Scope Ind	19	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	1⅛	Scotlex Cp		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅛	11⅛	ScottyHo .05	21	20	19½	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	ScrivBog .32	4	2	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Scurry Rain	103	16	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
22	10⅛	Sea Contain	7	8	13⅛	13½	13⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	8	3	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
10	4⅛	Season All	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	Sec Mt 1.28e	8	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
2⅛	⅛	SecMt In wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	Sec Plastics	6	12	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
12½	5⅛	Selas Cp .27	7	5	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Seligm Asso	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
23⅛	8⅛	Semtec .48t	7	5	10½	9⅛	10 +	⅛
14⅛	4½	Service Cp 1	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6	Servisco .30	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14⅛	8	Servoir .10r	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
24½	9⅛	Shawin .27h	8	12	12⅛	12½	12⅛	
13⅛	5	ShelrR .05e	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
27⅛	8⅛	Shnandh Oil	28	5	9	8⅛	9 —	⅛
16⅛	14¼	Shn O pf1.25		6	14¼	14¼	14¼	
35	12⅛	Sherwd Med	9	7	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
6½	3⅛	Shopwll .26e	34	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
16⅛	11½	Showbot .60	6	215	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
13	4	ShulmTr En	14	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	SierrPac .12	3	34	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
19½	7⅛	Sierracln Cp	15	4	8⅛	8½	8⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Sifco Ind .24	7	21	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
18⅛	6	SikesCp .20	11	1	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
4	3	Sim Sch .10e	7	16	3½	3¼	3½+	⅛
9	4⅛	Simplxt .37t	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
19⅛	17⅛	Simplex Wir		34	18½	17⅛	18½+	⅛
11⅛	3	Solitron .06	37	37	4⅛	4	4⅛	
16⅛	7⅛	Sonder Brdc	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
38⅛	16⅛	Soundsn .40	7	17	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
116⅛	108⅛	SCE pf8.96		1	110	110	110	
114⅛	108⅛	SCE pf8.70		1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛—	⅛
105⅛	97⅛	SCE pf7.58		7	99½	99½	99½+	⅛
14½	12⅛	SC 4.0pf 1.02		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Sou Real Ut	17	1	5	5	5	
67⅛	46⅛	Sou Roy 1.20	33	7	62⅛	60⅛	62 +	⅛
24⅛	8	Specity Rest	6	7	10	9⅛	10 +	⅛
7⅛	5	Spector Ind	10	13	6	6	6 +	⅛
10	6⅛	Spectra .24	4	1	7	7	7	
7⅛	3⅛	Spectro .18	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7	3⅛	SpedOP .31t	30	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8½	4⅛	Spelzmn Ind	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14½	7⅛	SSP Ind .22r	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
18	12⅛	StdAlllan .80	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	StdCoosa .90	6	2	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	⅛
25¼	7⅛	StdMotA .42	6	11	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
3⅛	2	StdPac Corp	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24	13½	StThoms .36	7	4	19⅛	18⅛	19 +	⅛
20⅛	14¼	Stange .20	16	3	14½	14⅛	14½	
15⅛	7	StarrtHo .20	6	1	8	8	8 —	⅛
24⅛	10⅛	Statham Ins	13	21	16⅛	15½	16⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Stelber Ind	8	18	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
31⅛	16⅛	Steon Gh .28	10	3	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
2⅛	1	Sterl Elecir	8	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5½	3	SterlPre .28t	6	22	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
15⅛	7	Sterndent	7	7	9½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3	Stevcoknit	3	2	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
20⅛	13⅛	StopShop .90	5	12	14	14	14 —	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	STP Cp .60	6	15	8	7⅛	8	
3⅛	1½	Strazin Grp	9	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	3⅛	Struth Wells	13	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1	Summit Org	3	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	SunCityl .25	7	5	5⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
22	15½	Sun Elec .40	14	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
7	4⅛	SupFdSv .20	5	9	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛
12⅛	4½	Sup Ind Intl	4	15	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
17½	7⅛	Sup Surg Mf	9	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
38⅛	16⅛	Superscop	9	75	33½	32½	33⅛	
2⅛	⅛	Supronics	16	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9	3⅛	Susquhana		9	3⅛	3½	3⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9½	Susqu pf.75k		1	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
2⅛	1	SutrMtg wt		70	1	1	1 —	⅛
8½	2⅛	Syhalloy	5	32	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
107	46⅛	Syntex .40	31	311	94½	93	94⅛+	1⅛
8⅛	2½	System Eng	48	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

T

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17½	11⅛	Tasty B .88a	8	4	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Tech Sym		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13½	5⅛	Techcl Oper	9	5	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3	1⅛	Techcl Tape	9	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19½	6½	Tchnicolor	8	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Technitrol	15	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30	24⅛	Telon R .20a	27	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
27⅛	14⅛	Telefix 1.29t	6	2	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
3⅛	⅛	Telex Cp wt		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp		3	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8	3⅛	Tenneco wt		68	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1	Tennev Eng		5	1⅛	1½	1⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Tensor Cp	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
25	13½	Teradyn Inc	22	4	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
25⅛	11⅛	TesoroPt wt		12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
8	3⅛	Texasinf Co	9	12	4	3⅛	4 +	⅛
25⅛	10⅛	Textron wt		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2½	TFI Co Inc	7	4	3	3	3	
7⅛	3⅛	ThorMk .32t		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Thrftmrt .05	9	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Tidwell .30	5	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7	4⅛	Tiffanyl .10r	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7½	Timple .10e	5	9	10½	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Titmus Opt		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
25⅛	8⅛	Tokheim .35	8	6	9	8⅛	9 —	⅛
11½	3⅛	Tolchin Inst	6	2	4	4	4 —	⅛
58	52	TolEd pf4.25		z175	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛—	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Torin .40b	7	6	14¼	13⅛	14¼+	⅛
10	6	TotalPet NA	10	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
20⅛	13½	Total pf.70		3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
8	3½	TownCnf .20	6	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	
6½	5½	Tracor Inc	6	9	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	TranLux .35	20	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅛	4½	TWA wt		137	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Treadw .31t	7	1	5½	5½	5½	
9½	5	TriStMtr .12	5	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3½	2 7-16	TubosM .22e	7	1	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16—	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Tufico Corp	6	22	3½	3¼	3½—	⅛
28½	18⅛	Turnr C 1.20	6	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	TwinFair In	5	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Tyco Labs	7	23	8½	8	8 —	½

U - V

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	1⅛	UIP Corp	7	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
12⅛	8	UnFinl .74t	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9¼	UGasLtd .64	10	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
25⅛	10	Uninvest .60	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
27½	18⅛	UnaTr 2.38e	8	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	
7¼	2	Unam Tr wt		13	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
11	6⅛	UnAirPr .40	5	2	7½	7½	7½	
2⅛	2 3-16	Un Asb Inc		8	2½	2½	2½	
2⅛	1	UnBrand wt		23	1⅛	1¼	1¼—	⅛
12⅛	5½	Un Dollar St	4	16	6¼	5	5 —	1⅛
3	1⅛	Unit Foods	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	UnNat Corp		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	½	Un Nat wt n		4	⅛	⅛	⅛+1-16	
11	9½	Un Nat pf.70		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	7½	UnP Dy .60a	5	1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
32⅛	25⅛	USBnT 2.19e	15	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
19⅛	6½	US Filter	12	58	10⅛	10¼	10¼—	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	USLsR 1.75e	13	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2	USNat Rsrc	5	6	2½	2½	2½	
12⅛	6½	US Reductn	5	10	10⅛	10½	10⅛—	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	USRubR .54	8	1	10	10	10 +	⅛
29⅛	14	Unitek Corp	10	2	14	14	14	
31	16½	Unity Buy S	17	21	24½	23⅛	24½+	1⅛
2⅛	1¼	Un Cont .04t		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13	8⅛	Univ Mar Ac		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Univ Resrcs	97	12	5¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
13⅛	6½	Univ Sav .26	3	1	6½	6½	6½	
22⅛	11⅛	UrisBldg wt		10	11⅛	10⅛	11 —	⅛
7⅛	3½	URS Systms	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Utah IdS .40	25	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7	4	UVInd wt		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
20⅛	7⅛	ValleSt .95t	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
24⅛	9½	Valmac .40b	4	38	19¼	18⅛	19⅛+	1
6⅛	3⅛	Valspar .24	7	4	4	4	4	
5⅛	2⅛	ValueLin D		3	3	2⅛	3	
15⅛	8½	VanDorn .28	7	4	9⅛	9½	9½—	⅛
3⅛	2	Varo Inc	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
23	12¼	Veecolns .24	8	14	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Verit Indust	12	12	1⅛	1¼	1¼—	⅛
5¼	2¼	Vernitron	8	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5½	1½	Vertipl Inc	10	40	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4	Vesely Co	27	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	1½	Iewlex		25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
14⅛	6½	Viking Genl	4	6	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4	Vikoa Inc	66	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	4½	Vintage Ent	4	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8¼	5	VLN Corp	5	15	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7½	3½	Vulc Cp .10	11	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛

W - Y - Z

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	4¼	WabMag .10	11	4	6	6	6	
17⅛	6⅛	Wacknht .28	8	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	WagnrEl .48	6	6	12½	12	12½+	⅛
10⅛	6	Walnoco Oil	17	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	WalcoN .25r	8	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	
22⅛	10½	WardCR Dg	22	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8½	3	Wards .10p	5	2	3½	3½	3½	
14	3½	WarC pfC.05		38	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
37	18⅛	WasPslB .40	8	347	20½	20	20 —	⅛
15	12⅛	WashRl 1.20	14	9	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
9	4½	Walsco .05e	8	1	4½	4½	4½	
5⅛	3⅛	Welman Co	5	14	3⅛	3½	3⅛—	⅛
27⅛	12⅛	WellsNat Sv	20	144	27½	27	27 —	⅛
22¼	9½	WestChP .72	8	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Westats Pll		21	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
2⅛	1	Westby Fsh		17	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
6⅛	4	Westn Decal	24	15	6⅛	6¼	6¼+1-16	
20⅛	12⅛	Westn Finl	4	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
15⅛	4⅛	Westran Ind	8	74	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8¼	Whippny .60	12	1	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	Whiting 1.20	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Whittakr wt		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	
2½	1	Wichita Ind		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅛	2⅛	Willcx Gibb	5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Wmhous .20	5	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	WlshrO .20t	12	60	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	WilsonCo .80	7	14	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
5⅛	3	WilsonBr .30	6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4½	2	Wilsn P .06p	20	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
63	54½	Wis P pf4.50		10	54¼	54¼	54¼—	1
16	4	WolfHB .24	6	13	5	4¼	4¼—	⅛
9⅛	6	Wolv Ind .32	6	5	6⅛	6	6	
22	7½	Wood In .72t	6	4	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
13	4⅛	Woodmoor	4	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6¼	Worces Cont	7	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
16⅛	7	Wrather Cp	71	35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
1⅛	13-16	Wright Har		38	1	1	1	
10¼	3½	WTC Air .10	7	136	3⅛	3	3¼—	⅛
40⅛	13	WUI In .20e	8	21	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Wyle Labs	9	34	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
29⅛	8	Wynn Intl	7	27	13⅛	13¼	13½+	⅛
14⅛	10	WymBan .40	7	9	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Wyomissing	19	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	11½	Yates Ind	9	52	14⅛	14¼	14½+	⅛
4⅛	3½	Zero Mfg	8	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8½	3⅛	ZimHom .24	12	1	5	5	5 +	⅛
2⅛	1½	Zion Foods		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8¼-81..	95½	96½
Am.Brands 8-81..	97	98½
Anglo-Am 7½-87..	87¾	88¾
Amax 8-76..	98½	99½
Amax 8¾-86..	99¼	100¼
ASEA 8½-86..	97¼	98¼
Ashland 8-87..	93	94
Aust-Swiss 8-87..	93½	94½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76..	98	99
B.N.P. 8¼-77..	101¼	102¼
Barclay 8¼-86..	98¼	99¼
Beecham 8¼-86..	95¼	96¼
BICC 7¾-87..	90¼	91¼
Borg Warn 8-79..	96½	98
Borregaard 8¾-86	98¾	99¾
CN PTT 8¾-86..	95	96
Carlsberg 8¾-86..	99	100
Carrier 8-87..	93½	94½
C. Lafarge 8¾-86.	100	101
C.F.E. 8-87..		N.A.
Com Union ..	99¼	100¼
Cont Oil 7-80..	92	93
Conoco 8-86..	94¼	95¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86..	94¼	95¼
Copen City 8-84..	96	97½
Copen Coun 7¼-87	89¾	90¾
Copen Tel 8½-86..	96½	97½
Corning 8½-86..	99¼	100¼
Cut Ham 8-87..	96¼	97¼
Denmark 9-82..	102¾	103¾
Denmark 7½-90..	88	89
Dow Cor 8½-86..	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78..	96¼	97¼
E.D.F. 8½-86..	99½	100½
E.I.B. 7½-84..	93	95
E.I.B. 8½-85..	99½	100½
E.I.B. 7½-90..	92½	93½
Esso 7½-76..	96¼	97¼
Esso 8-86 Nov..	97½	98½
Escom 8½-86..	95½	96½
FinMtgBk 8½-86..	96¼	97¼
Ford 8-81..	98¼	99¼
GenMills 8-86..	94¼	95¼
GenMot 8¼-76..	100½	101½
GenMot 8¾-86..	102¾	103¾
Granges 8½-89..	96	97
Groller 8¾-86..	94	95
GTE 8½-86..	94¼	95¼
Guar Roy 8-87..	93½	94½
Haas 8-78..	96½	97½
Haas 8¾-86..	101¼	102¼
Hambros 7¾-87..	92½	93½
Helsinki 8¾-86..	99	100
Hill Samuel 8½-86	98¾	99¾
Iceland 8-87..	90¼	91¼
I.C.I. 7½-92..	88	89
I.N.I. 8-87..	87½	90½
Ireland 8¼-87..	92¾	93¾
I.S.E. 8¼-86..	94½	95½
Int Util 8¼-82..	97¼	98¼
Kimberley 8½-86.	99¼	100½
Klein Ben 8½-87..	95½	96½
Lyons 8¾-86..	98¼	99¼
Metro Est 8¾-86..	97	98
Monsanto 8¼-85..	102	103
Mount Isa 8¾-86..	96	97
Newfoundld 8½-86	97¾	98¾
Nickel (Le) 9-86..	100¾	101¾
NorgKomBk 7½-8	87¾	88¾
Ontario 8¼-86..	97½	98½
Oslo 8¼-86..	95½	96½
Otis Elv 8¾-85..	102¼	103¼
OwensCorn 9-86..	102¼	103¼
Pakerns 8¾-86..	98	99
Pennwalt 8-86..	92¾	93¾
Petronor 8½-86..	96	97
PhilMorris 8-79..	101	102
PhilMorris 8½-86.	100	101
Plessey 8¼-86..	95	96
QuebecHyd 8½-86.	99¼	100¼
Queensld 8½-86..	96	97
Ralston 7½-87..	91	92
Rank 8¾-86..	103	107
Richardson 8¾-85.	100¾	101¾
S.A.S. 8-88..	95	96
Scott 8¾-86..	100¾	101¾
Shell 8-86..	95	96
Shell 7½-87..	91	92
Sth Africa 8-87..	89½	90½
Sybron 8-87..	92¼	93¼
Textron 7¾-87..	89	90
Transamer 8½-86.	94	95½
Transocean 8-86..	95¼	96¼
Transocean 8-84..	96¼	97¼
Transocean 7½-87	90¼	91¼
T.R.W. 8¾-86..	98½	99½
Union Oil 7-79..	92¼	93¼
Union Oil 7½-87..	90½	91½
Utah 8-87..	91¾	92¾
Volvo 8-87..	93¾	94¾
Wellcome 8¼-87..	94	95
Will Glyn 8¼-87..	95	96
Apco 6-89..	70½	72
Ausuisse 4¾-87..	88	90
Amer Can 4¾-88..	75	76½
Am Tob 5¼-88..	100½	102
Ashland 5-88..	87	88½
Beatrice 4½-92..	89¼	90¼
BroadHale 4¾-87.	90½	91½
Chevron 5-88..	103½	105
Chrysler 4¾-88..	63½	65
Chrysler 5-88..	70	71½
Cont Tel 5½-88..	99½	100½
Cumminsin 6¼-86	96	97½
Dart Ind 4¾-87..	105½	107
EastKodak 4½-88.	146½	148
Fedders 5-92..	68½	70
Firestone 5-88..	89½	90½
Ford 5-83..	90½	91½
Ford 6-86..	95½	96½
GenElec 4½-85..	102¼	103¼
GenElec 4¼-87..	99	100
Can Foods 4¾-82.	82	83
Gillette 4¾-82..	100	101
Halliburt 4½-87..	130½	132
Honeywell 6-86..	107	108½
I.S.E. 5-88..	78	79½
I.S.E. 6¼-89..	85	86
J. Logan 4¾-83..	83½	85
LTV 5-88..	48	50
MarMidland 5-88	84½	86
Mass Mut 6¾-87..	84	85½
Miles 4¾-93..	95	96
Morgan JP 4¼-87.	124½	126
Motorola 4½-83..	127½	131
Murphy Oil 5-89..	128½	130
Nabisco 5½-88..	95½	96½
Owens Ill 4½-87..	94½	95½
PanAm 5¼-88..	63½	65
Penney JC 4½-87.	104	105
Phil Lamp 4¾-83.	113	114½
R.C.A. 5-88..	85	86
Revlon 4¾-87..	104½	105½
Revlon 4¾-87..	94½	95½
Reynolds M 5-88..	66	67½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87.	96	97
Texaco 4½-88..	82½	84
UnCarb 4¾-82..	88	89
WarnLam 4½-87..	107	108

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4½-88..	62	63½
Amexco 4¼-87..	114¼	115¼
Am Mot 6-92..	93½	95½
Amoco 5½-84..	106	107

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday..	96.47	90.24	113.73
Previous ..	96.48	90.14	113.18

N.A.—Not Available

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO..	69.30
Albert Heijn..	120
Algembank..	314
Amrobank..	76.80
A'dam..	223
Fokker..	31.50
Heineken..	276.50
H.V.A..	91
Holland-Am..	186
Hoogovens..	67.70
K.L.M..	100.50
Philips new..	49.30
Robico..	226.30
Rolinco..	149.50
Royal Dutch..	107.80
Unilever..	122.30
Van Ommer..	371
Ver.Mach...	162.50

Brussels

Arbed..	4,705
Brux.Lamb..	2,835
Cock-Ougree..	1,320
Electrobel..	6,950
GB Entérpr..	2,710
Hoboken..	4,985
Pétrofina..	7,220
Ph.Gevaert..	1,398
Soc.Générale	3,045
Solvay..	2,795
Un.Minière..	1,725

Frankfurt

AEG..	96.60
BASF..	130
Bayer..	113
Commerzbk..	177.50
Conf.Gummi..	85
Daimler-Benz	331
Demag..	144.50
DeutBank..	249.50
DresdeBank..	188
Gels Aktien..	102.50
Hoesch..	49
Karstadt..	338
Kaufhof..	225
KHD..	85
Lufthansa..	57.50
Mannesmann	162
Metallgesell..	200
Neckermann..	111
Rheinstahl..	100.50
RWE new..	123.70
Schering..	433
Siemens..	230
Thyssen..	58
Veba..	113.10
Volkswagen..	125

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.75
Anglo-Amin..	30.50
BarclayBank	3.53
BeechamGr..	2.71
BICC..	1.33
Boots..	2.49
Bowater..	1.55
Brit.AmTob..	2.54
Brit.Oxyg..	0.67½
Brit.Pet..	4.99
BLMC..	0.25½
Burmah..	4.10
Cadbury Schw	0.61½
Chartered..	1.96
Courtaulds..	1.32½
Daggafont..	0.89
DeBeer D..	3.74
Decca Rec..	3.20
Distillers..	1.45½
Dunlop..	0.85
El Muslind..	1.54
FreeSlGed..	9.29
GEC..	1.37
GKN	2.96
GlaxoGr..	3.46
GtUni St(A)..	2.26
Guinness..	1.34
Hawker-Sidd.	3.45
Hudson-Bay.	8.70
ImpChem..	2.38
Imps..	0.87
Mar&Spen..	2.61
MetalBox..	2.55
Nichols..	0.70
Plessey..	1.09
RandMines..	2.45
Rank Org (A)	4.10
RoyalDutch..	19 13/16
R.T.Z..	2.28
Shell..	2.78
Thorn (A)..	3.98
Tube Invest..	3.80
Union Cor..	3.32
Vickers..	1.37
War L3½..	31.75
West Deep..	7.65
West Driet..	16.00
West Hold..	16.00
West Min..	1.12
Woolworth..	0.72½
ZCI..	0.73

Milan

Bastogi ..	1,900
Erba..	14,450
Ercole Marell	980
Fiat..	2,568
Finsider..	388
Generali..	72,510
IFI..	6,110
Italgas..	959
Italsider..	715
LaRinas..	299.75
Montedis..	867
Olivetti..	1,975
Pirelli..	7,410
SniaVisco..	2,253
Terni..	203.25

Paris

AirLiquide..	276
Alimentaire..	168
BSN..	1,190
Carrefour..	3,239
Cim.Lafarge..	217
Citroën..	78
Cie.Bancaire..	589
CFP..	219.80
CGE..	432
Ferodo..	519
GerDanone..	317.10
L'Oréal..	2,495
Mach.Bull..	60.10
Michelin..	1,750
Moet Henn..	1,147
Moulinex..	5,210
Nickel..	71.70
Paribas..	214
PUK..	133.10
Penarroya..	62.95
Perrier..	314.90
Peugeot..	433.50
Rh.Poulenc..	162
St.Gobain..	179.40
Suez..	340
Télémécanique	915
Thomson..	235
Usinor..	106
Wendel..	32

Zurich

Alusuisse..	2,070
B.Boveri..	915
Ciba-Geigy..	1,485
Cr.Suisse..	3,353
Fischer..	900
HoffRoche..	125,550
Nestlé..	3,830
Sandoz..	3,050
Sté B.Suisse..	3,365
Sulzer..	3,025
U B Suisse..	3,890

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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Aug. 28, 1973

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(w) Alexander Fund..	$8.88
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd..	$8.84
(w) Amitalia Fund..	$8.68
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor..	SF65.00
(w) Andreas Equity..	Can.$5.32
(w) Apollo(Tampus) iss.pr..	SF90.56
(i) Apollo Fund S.A..	$37.00
(w) Aries Fund..	$31.27
(w) Asca Corporation..	DM12.02
(w) Austral. Trust S.A..	$10.17
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd..	$7.20
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGN. GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($U.S.)	$3.76
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling..	Aus.$3.70
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust..	Aus.$1.21
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd..	Aus.$6.36
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond..	SF924.00
— (d) Conbar..	SF891.00
— (d) Grobar..	SF712.00
— (d) Stockbar..	SF939.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund..	$5.74
— (w) BtF Japan Fund..	$12.18
— (w) BtF Trust S.A..	$10.41
— (w) BtF Income Fund..	$9.36
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l.	$49.26
(w) Browninvest..	$19.07
(r) Cal. Land & Constr..	$19.32
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd..	Can.$14.93
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.24
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l..	$13.27
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..	$11.41
(d) Capital Rentinvest..	LF991
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh..	$115.90
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed.	$885.32
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs..	$8.59
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs..	$11.17
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V..	$8.89*
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V..	$802.49
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..	SF82.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..	SF90.00
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor..	SF162.75
— (d) Intervalor..	SF91.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser..	SF256.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A..	SF8.08
(w) D.G.C..	$58.57
(d) Delta Invest. Fund..	$8.87
(d) Delta Multifund..	$9.77
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund..	Yen 2,569
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..	$10.56
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd..	$11.31
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh..	$8.57
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem..	—
(d) Eurunion..	$50.20
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.24
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia..	$11.15
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund..	$20.75
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd..	$23.94
— (d) Fidelity World Fd..	$9.80
(d) Fiducum..	BF1.113
(d) Finance Union..	$10.31
(w) First/Fund..	$13.16
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust..	$4.11
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr.Fd..	$8.67
— (i) Austl.Ld&Prop.Fd..	Sah.$11.07
(d) First Nt'l City Fund..	$33.73
(d) First Security Cap. Fd..	$15.67
(w) Fleming Fund S.A..	$60.25
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..	$24.66
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr..	SF2,448
(d) Formula Selection Fd..	SF69.41
(d) Fonditalia..	$12.48
(d) Fund of Nations..	$8.16
(w) Future Australia Fd..	Aus.$9.53
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd..	Berm.$24.06
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..	Berm.$8.55
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l..	$8.07
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV	$4.633
(w) Hedged Investors..	$10.800
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobet..	$29.66
(d) ICOFUND..	$12.30
(w) INGROW..	$22.20
(d) Interlix..	SF377.85
(d) Interfund S.A..	$12.21
(d) Interitalia..	Lire 3,980
(w) Intermarket Fund..	$107.92
(w) Int'l Income Fund..	$21.77
(r) Int'l Invest. Network..	$10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd..	Can.$5.18
(r) Invest. Atlantiques..	$51.45
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$10.95
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund..	$10.78
(r) Japan Growth Fund..	$15.83
(d) Japan Selection Fund..	$51.26
(w) Japan Pacific Fund..	$15.46
JARDINE FLEMING	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust..	$77.70
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund.	$49.03
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$21.51
(d) KB Income Fund..	LF 1,835
(w) Keyfund..	$7.90
(w) Kleinwort BensonInt'l..	$10.91
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F..	$20.80
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold..	$19.95
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
++(r) L&B-T 3-way Fd.Ltd	£1.01
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd.	SF495.00
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF498.00
(w) Luxfund..	$21.17
(r) Marlin Fund..	$6.99
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund..	$12.48
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..	$4.15
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..	$7.21
(w) N.A.M.F..	$31.68
(w) Nippon Fund..	$27.79
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund..	$9.50
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd..	$11.65
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc..	$2.25
(r) Pegasus Intern'l..	$7.17
(d) Renta Fund..	LF1 978
(d) Renta Capital Fund..	LF3.523
(d) Rentinvest..	LF955
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund..	$8.64
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..	$12.69
— (d) Global Fund..	$6.93
(w) Samurai Portfolio..	SF70.50
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V..	$5.26
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..	$12.46
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund..	$6.97
— (d) Share Realty..	$13.98
— (w) Shareholders Excal..	$6.71
— (d) Enterprise Fund..	$5.45
— (d) Harbor Fund..	$7.12
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd..	$9.69
— (d) Crossbow Fund..	SF6.40
— (d) I.T.F..	$9.29
(w) SMH I..	DM97.10
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est..	SF1,451.50
— (r) Securswiss..	SF1,215.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd..	$13.51
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd..	$179.74
(w) Star Fund..	$7.88
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc..	$11.10
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Porfolio..	SF441.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select..	SF97.00
— (d) Universal Fund..	SF137.43
(r) Talent Global Fund..	$13.54
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$29.20
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV..	$39.83
(w) Tokyo Valor..	$15.51
(w) Transpacific Fund..	$13.68
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund..	$1.55
+ (r) Do. Accumulation..	$1.71
+ (r) Overseas (Stg) Ltd..	£13.26
+ (r) Do. Accumulation..	£10.00
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..	SF51.00
— (d) Bond Invest..	SF89.25
— (d) Convert-Invest..	SF98.25
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh..	SF155.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..	SF109.50
— (d) Globinvest..	SF86.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest..	SF97.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest..	SF440.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh..	SF261.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est..	SF171.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds..	DM18.36
— (d) Europafonds..	DM37.35
— (d) Unifonds..	DM21.33
— (d) Unirenta..	DM40.76
— (d) Unispecial I..	DM56.77
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd..	$3.16
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd..	$16.09
(w) Universal Sav. Equity..	Can.$7.89
(w) Western Growth Fund..	$5.52
(w) Western Hedge Fund..	$1,433.49
(w) West. Proprietary N.V..	$1,607.01
(d) World Equity Grth Fd..	$523.48
(w) Worldwide Securities..	$37.90
(w) Worldwide Special..	$3,602.53

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — asked.

Audience. You're in good company when you read the Herald Tribune: two hundred thousand *other* significant Europeans read it, too.

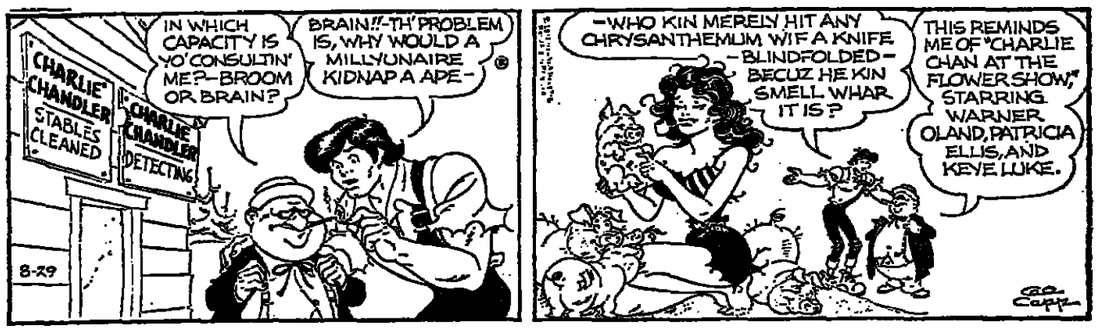
PEANUTS



B.C.



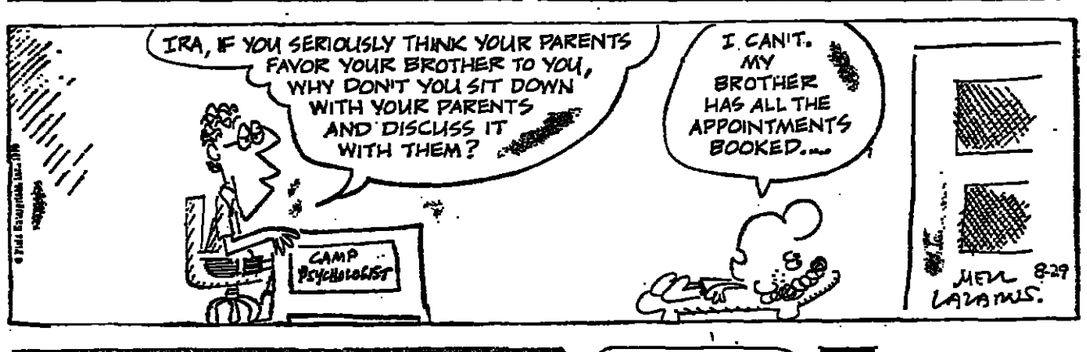
LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Leading from a strong balanced hand against a no-trump contract can be a vexing problem. Safety is usually a primary consideration, and was for West on the diagramed deal. He knew that East held virtually nothing when his opponents bid rapidly to three no-trump.

As it turned out, a diamond lead would have been best, but that might have given away a trick. The actual choice was the club eight, which did no harm but no good. South won with the jack and continued with the king. West won with the ace and exited with his last club.

South cashed the 13th club in the dummy, discarding a heart from his hand and collecting diamond discards from both defenders. South next led the spade queen from dummy, and continued the suit when West ducked. West captured the king with the ace and returned the spade ten to South's jack. The position was then this:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ Q83
◇ QJ6
♣ —

WEST
♠ 9
♡ K7
◇ K97
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♡ J109
◇ 1084
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ 6
♡ A65
◇ A5
♣ —

South could have made his contract at this point by leading his last spade. If West had then led his heart seven, the declarer could get home by taking the heart queen and the two red aces, and then leading a diamond.

South's actual play should have been equally effective. He led the heart ace. West saw the danger—if he played low he would be given the lead in one of the major suits and be forced to lead a diamond, giving South the last three tricks and the game.

West did his best by dropping the heart king. This should not have helped, however. South could and should have played the ace and another diamond, guaranteeing nine tricks. But South overlooked this completely. Obsessed by the throw-in possibility, he now led the spade.

This in itself would not have been fatal if he had thrown a heart from dummy. He could still have won the heart return with the queen and played ace and another diamond. But he threw a diamond on the spade trick, in the belief that West held no more hearts. But West produced the seven of that suit, and South had to try the diamond finesse and go down one.

NORTH
♠ Q72
♡ Q83
◇ QJ6
♣ Q1072

WEST
♠ A1095
♡ K7
◇ K972
♣ A84

EAST
♠ 84
♡ J1094
◇ 10843
♣ 965

SOUTH (D)
♠ KJ63
♡ A652
◇ A5
♣ KJ3

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	N	G			T	U	B	A			T	A	T	I
P	A	I	N	T		U	N	A	L		L	U	R	E	D
O	D	O	R		M	I	N	T			E	L	A	T	E
S	I	M	I	O	N	B	O	C	A	N	E	G	R	A
T	R	E	V	O	R			E	S	T				
			A	D	E	A	L		P	E	R	S	O	N
		O	T	E	L	L	O		S	N	I	P	E	R
A	R	G	O			B	E	D			G	I	N	A
B	A	R	R	E	D		S	E	A	S	O	N		
C	H	E	E	S	E		S	I	S	A	L			
				T	A	V			S	P	E	C	K	S
F	O	R	Z	A	D	E	L	D	E	S	T	I	N	O
E	L	I	O	T		R	O	A	R		T	R	O	D
L	E	O	N	E		D	O	N	T		O	C	T	A
T	O	T	E			I	N	E	S			E	S	S

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHAT DO YOU NEED NEW GLASSES FOR? YOU SEE TOO MUCH ALREADY."

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THOIS

SESMY

PORTHY

GUBLIN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BALMY MANLY CODGER ZINNIA

Answer: Famous Middle East "strip"—GAZA

BOOKS

THE BRIAR PATCH
The People of the State of New York v. Lumumba Shakur, et al.

By Murray Kemptom. E.P. Dutton Co. 282 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Garry Wills

WE have lived through a season of political trials, and of books about them. Those who see racism everywhere may observe that black trials have produced nowhere near their share of books.

Yet the Panthers, more exposed than most to social hostility, and inviting that hostility in particularly abrasive ways, have an almost perfect record in the courtroom. Never, it would seem, have people threatened more and been guilty of less. But perhaps the matter can be put more accurately: never have authorities felt so free to harass, charge, provoke, book and punish men with less doubt that society would convict. The legacy of John Mitchell and J. Edgar Hoover was a law-and-order vigilantism that made prosecution almost impossible, because the first crimes to leap into the light of courtroom day were those of the pursuing, not of the pursued. The New York "Panther 21" trial (February, 1970–December, 1972) was one of the many in our time where the government had more to hide than to reveal.

Despite all the touchy business of race, there are more similarities than differences between the political trials of white radicals and black militants. Then why so few books on the latter group's ordeals? I suppose blacks despair of reaching out across the cultural divide—books are the enemy's turf.

White radicals, on the other hand, feel inadequate to mediate the black experience—and other whites feel such experience needs curing, not expressing. Murray Kempton is not at home among blacks, but he is not at home with anyone. He is always out to lunch with Dr. Johnson. We all look rather odd to him, so the oddity of the Panthers did not unsettle him.

Because each man is an oddity for Kempton, he does not fall into the trap of lumping all Panthers together, any more than he would all policemen. It is true that blacks live on a different terrain from that of whites, a minefield invisibly mapped, of which whites can afford to be unaware. Winding about through these hazards, blacks travel such a longer way than whites toward any prize that they must be different men when they arrive at it.

But this, as too obvious, interests Kempton less than the clash between blacks themselves—the differences, for instance, between those in Harlem and on the West Coast. A man who grows up in one minefield is not comfortable moving on another, and the comparative ease of his fellows tends to irritate him. Bobby Seale, for instance, thought his exotically named Harlem troops erratic at best, crazy worst. They, in turn, admi him from afar without want him to get much nearer. problem with the Panthers that a lunch program that ma sense in its first locale will seen as a hustle in another as plain nonsense. The con sion about weapons—the mach gun or the lunch pail?—was of many inner debates, condu with special heat by those had neither guns nor lunches speak of.

This does not mean Kempton exonerates the P thers. Some were clearly a from more serious crime by a incompetence. The New Y defendants were charged trying to dynamite four po stations, with planning to bo a railway crossing, the Bo Botanical Garden and five partment stores. They clearly aimed at such activi in a feckless and off-hand They were trying to be danger but just couldn't bring it off.

The only thing that could Panthers from the humiliation their own ineptness was nobility men acquire as vict If the wish could father the police anticipation would m made the Panthers a mig army. As it was, the stead attenders at meetings were a agents being paid by the hou

Kempton observes the proceedings with delicate und standing. He sees the poor ti ped judge being bullied and bullying. He realizes that verdict of not guilty was le triumph for truth and the system than an admission not much could be made of mess. The only victory to found here comes from the that, where all men are the victimized come out greater honor than the vic izers. One of the most eloqu moments in the book is ta straight from the transcript, wh Afeni Shakur, conducting her c cross-examination of a police former, brings out of the mas revelation of his own tra shabbiness. What lingers the book's comedy is a sen the almost incredible abili men to find dignity in reta the viciousness of other m like lifting a 500-pound w with one hand while sta under a 1,000-pound weight on one's back. This is n question of "understan blacks," but of admiring the man miracle. Kempton virtuoso of such admiration.

Garry Wills, a syndicated umnist, is the author of "N Agonistes: The Crisis of Self-Made Man" and Ruined Choirs." This revi abridged.

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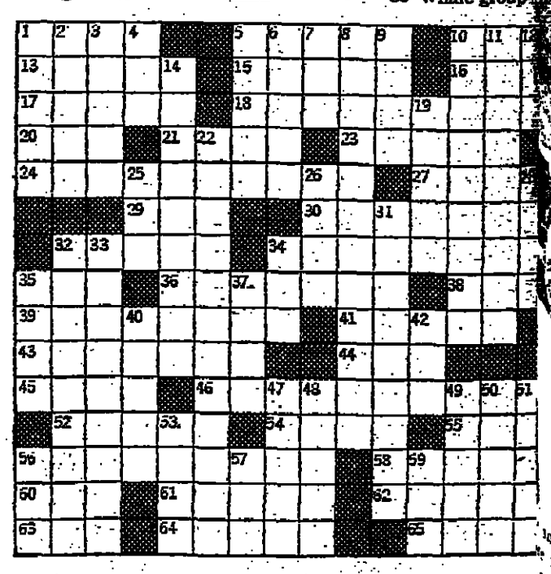
CROSSWORD — By Will W

ACROSS

1 Particular form
5 Change: Prefix
10 Musical syllable
13 Key material
15 Stormed
16 Comparative suffix
17 Cuban dance
18 Section of Washington, D. C.
20 Lead-in for I Across
21 "—— fan tutte"
23 Strong paper
24 Swift creatures
27 Speaker of Afrikaans
29 W. W. II area
30 Pyrenees republic
32 Blood component
34 Short solos
35 Sellout notice
36 Macbeth's nemesis
38 Consumed
39 Parrot
41 Shakespearean clown
43 Archie Bunker
44 Ballpoint ingredient
45 Porous rock
46 Minor offense
52 Italian man's name
54 Hebrides island
55 Native surroundings: Abbr.
56 Contract bargaining point
58 Mystery-writer Marsh
60 Daughter of Cadmus
61 Gave vent to
62 Kind of bud
63 Metric units: Abbr.
64 Area of L. A.
65 No. 24 of the Mets

DOWN

1 Biblical prophet
2 Molding
3 Wien's river
4 Energy unit
5 Riffraff
6 Arrested
7 Egg cells
8 Like a Dickens hypocrite
9 Reputation
10 Retaliation in kind
11 Repeat continually
12 Parseghian
14 Vanderbilt or Lipton
19 Heavy shoe
22 Formation of words such as hiss or buzz
25 Affirmative
26 Japanese ship name
28 Level: Var.
31 Perry Mason's client
32 Getting
33 Friction match
34 "Much ——"
35 Burns or Laud
37 Operate on an apple
40 Aptitude
42 Compete at Sapporo
47 Perfume substance
48 Campus figure
49 High capital
50 Not clergy
51 Double reeds
53 Kind of hamm
56 "—— semper tyrannis"
57 Cunning
59 Whale group



Dear

هكذا من الأصل

Wins 14th in Row

Baltimore Is Still Unbeatable

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28 (WP).—...a display of baseball at its ...est, the Baltimore Orioles ...etched to 14 games the Amer...an League's longest winning ...eak in 13 years by defeating ...e Texas Rangers, 6-1, last ...ght.

The Orioles, who have made a ...ambles of what was once a ...9-team race in the AL East, ...me up with at least a half-...zen brilliant fielding plays ...ainst the worst team in the ...ajors in support of Mike Cuel...r's fifth straight victory.

"I never saw a game with as ...any great plays," said Chuck ...nton, Howard University's base...ll coach and Washington's last ...0 hitter.

"We've been doing that every ...me; it's unbelievable," Paul ...ir said. Blair, the center...ider, set the tone for the night ...en he made a running catch in ...ht-centerfield of a Dave Nel...n drive off the first pitch of ...e evening thrown by Cuellar. ...n the late innings, the Orioles ...ned over their defensive chores ...the old master, Brooks Robin...n.

The Orioles also overpowered ...e Rangers. Bobby Grich hit a ...-run homer off rookie David ...de. Earl Williams reached re...ver Steve Dunning for a three...n homer.

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

...waukee ..... 000 100 000—1 9 0
...cago ..... 000 031 02x—6 9 1
...hampion, Ed. Rodrigues (5) and ...ter; Wood (21-13) and Herrmann. Champion (4-6). HR—Orta (4th).
...nesota ..... 120 011 000—5 12 0
...roit ..... 001 000 020—3 6 2
...ife, Bane (8), Corbin (8), Albury ... Campbell (9) and Mitterwald; ...ahler, Scherman (2), Farmer (7) and ...ehan. W—Fife (1-1). L—Strahler ...). HR—Brye (4th).

...as ..... 000 000 100—1 10 0
...Elmore ..... 002 105 00x—8 9 1
...lyde, Dunning (4), Allen (8) and ...ings; Cuellar (12-12) and Etcheber... L—Clyde (4-6). HR—Grich ...th), Williams (17th).

...ton ..... 130 010 000—5 9 0
...cland ..... 010 100 000—2 6 2
...Lorch (9-9) and Fisk; Odom, Lind...d (9) and Tenace. L—Odom (4-10). ...—Johnson (19th), Cepeda (19th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

...Angeles ... 000 000 000—0 3 0
...ntreal ..... 110 000 02x—4 4 0
...Messersmith, Rau (8) and Ferguson; ...ers (5-3) and Stinson. L—Messersmith (11-9). HR—Stinson (2nd).
...Diego ..... 010 101 020—5 9 1
...w York ..... 000 140 10x—6 13 0
...rtin, Caldwell (7) and Kendall; ...ne, Parker (8), McGraw (9) and ...ite. W—Stone (8-3). L—Arlin ...21). HR—Kendall (3th), Gaston ...th), Staub (11th), Roberts (15th).
...Louis ..... 020 000 021—4 5 0
...iladelphia ..... 100 002 00x—7 12 1
...arr, Willoughby (3), McMahon (7) ... Reader, Arnold (7); Lonborg ...ver (9), Scarce (9) and Boone. W—Lonborg (12-10). L—Barr (10-14). HR—Smith (15th), Kingman (13th), B. Johnson (22nd), Matthews (10th).
...Louis ... 010 100 010 000 00—3 10 0
...nton ..... 000 000 000 000 00—0 5 0
...sky, Segui (6), Pena (8), Hrabosky ... Murphy (10), Folkers (14) and ...mmons; Griffin, Pharr (7), Forsch ... Ray (9), Crawford (14), Upshaw ... and Edwards. W—Murphy (2-5). ...Ray (6-3). HR—Simmons (12th).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
...timore	75	52	.591	—
...ston	71	58	.550	5
...roit	70	61	.534	7
...w York	66	64	.515	9 1/2
...nkee	62	65	.484	13 1/2
...eland	54	77	.412	23

Western Division

...land	77	53	.592	—
...as City	73	58	.557	4 1/2
...cago	62	69	.473	15 1/2
...nesota	61	68	.473	15 1/2
...ornia	58	67	.468	16
...s	45	84	.349	31 1/2

Monday's Results

...icago 6, Milwaukee 1.
...innesota 5, Detroit 3.
...altimore 6, Texas 1.
...ston 5, Oakland 2.

Tuesday's Games

...ansas City at Cleveland, night.
...ston at Oakland, night.
...w York at California, night.
...lwaukee at Chicago, night.
...innesota at Detroit, night.
...exas at Baltimore, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	66	64	.508	—
Pittsburgh	62	64	.492	2
Chicago	63	66	.488	2 1/2
Montreal	61	68	.473	4 1/2
Philadelphia	60	70	.462	6
New York	59	70	.457	6 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles	81	50	.618	—
Cincinnati	78	54	.591	3 1/2
San Francisco	72	57	.558	8
Houston	67	66	.504	15
Atlanta	63	69	.477	18 1/2
San Diego	48	82	.369	32 1/2

Monday's Results

Montreal 4, Los Angeles 0.
New York 6, San Diego 5.
Philadelphia 7, San Francisco 4.
St. Louis 6, Houston 3.

Tuesday's Games

Los Angeles at Montreal, night.
San Diego at New York, night.
San Francisco at Philadelphia, night.
Chicago at Atlanta, night.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, night.
St. Louis at Houston, night.

Red Sox 5, A's 2

At Oakland, Orlando Cepeda drove in three runs with a single, a double and his 19th homer and Roger Moret pitched his ninth victory without a loss in leading Boston to a 5-3 triumph over the A's.

The victory enabled the Red Sox to remain five games behind Baltimore in the American League East race and shaved Oakland's lead over Kansas City in the AL West to four and a half games.

Twins 5, Tigers 3

At Detroit, Rod Carew and Tony Oliva had three hits apiece and Minnesota stole five bases en route to a 5-3 victory over the Tigers.

The victory went to rookie Dan Fife, his first in the major leagues in the first start for the young pitcher whom the Twins obtained from the Tigers for Jim Perry in the spring.

White Sox 6, Brewers 1

At Chicago, knuckleballer Wilbur Wood, trying for the eighth time for victory No. 21, finally succeeded, scattering nine hits to pitch the White Sox to a 6-1 decision over Milwaukee for his first victory since July 29.

Wood worked his 20th complete game in 42 starts, walking none and striking out five. Don Money doubled with two outs in the fourth and scored the Brewers' only run on Bobby Mitchell's single.

Mets 6, Padres 5

At New York, Rusty Staub hit his second grand slam homer of the season to lead George Stone and the Mets to a 6-5 victory over San Diego.

Staub's 400-foot shot to right-field, the fifth grand slam of his career, was his first homer since July 18 and gave him 11 for the season.

Expos 4, Dodgers 0

At Montreal, rookie Steve Rogers hurled his fourth shutout of the season on a three-hitter and Bob Stinson drove in three runs as the Expos blanked Los Angeles, 4-0.

Rogers won his fifth game in eight decisions since being brought up from Peninsula on July 15th. Of the Expos' five games won by shutouts, he has figured in four.

Cardinals 6, Astros 3

At Houston, utility man Ken Reitz hit a bases-loaded, two-out two-run single in the 14th inning to give St. Louis a 6-3 victory over the Astros.

The Cardinals loaded the bases on walks to Tommie Agee, pinch-hitter Tom Heintzelman and Mike Kelleher. Agee tried to steal home, but Reitz fouled off the ball and Agee had to retreat. Two pitches later, Reitz hit a two-run single to center.

Phillies 7, Giants 4

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt hit a three-run homer and doubled in the middle of a two-run sixth inning to lead the Phillies to a 7-4 victory over San Francisco.

Schmidt's homer capped a five-run first inning for the Phillies and ended an 0-17 slump by the rookie third-baseman. Jim Lonborg, 12-10, picked up the victory and Jim Barr, 10-14, took the loss. Lonborg worked eight innings and Mac Scarce got the save.

Shot-Put Mark Set

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Olympic champion Nadyezhda Chizhova of the Soviet Union beat her own world shot-put record today with a throw of 21.20 meters at a meeting in Lvov.



United Press International.

UNDER TOE—San Diego's Dave Roberts is safe at home as he slides past New York Mets' catcher Jerry Grote after Nate Colbert's triple. The Mets beat the Padres, 6-5.

Pair of Controversies Mire U.S. Tennis Open

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—Organized tennis appears to have averted another political storm on the eve of its richest event, the Open Championships.

But the plight of a national singles champion from a black tennis association, who thought he was guaranteed a spot in the U. S. Open singles draw, continues in confused bitterness.

As late as yesterday afternoon, 25 top tennis professionals, including Billie Jean King and John Newcombe, faced the possibility of being banned from the $227,000 tournament which begins tomorrow at the West Side Tennis Club here.

Mrs. King, Newcombe, Linda Tuero, Clark Graebner, Owen Davidson and Rosemary Casals are among a group of players who reportedly have signed contracts with a newly formed 16-team league, World Team Tennis, which plans to begin operations next May.

Officials of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association confirmed the possibility that the players might be ruled ineligible as late as "one minute before they step on the court for their first match."

But last night, after a series of meetings, Walter E. Elcock, the USLTA president, said that "I don't think there's any possibility of a ban at the moment."

"Where the real problem could come is next spring, if these players enter unsanctioned tournaments," Elcock said by phone from Boston.

The problem of finding a spot in the draw for Arthur Carrington, a 26-year-old black professional from Elizabeth, N. J., has caused other concerns. Carrington won the recent men's singles title in the American Tennis Association national championships.

The ATA is an association of black clubs, with a membership of about 10,000, that operates independently from the USLTA.

Carrington said that he had been told by ATA officials that the winner of that group's national championship had been assured a spot in the U. S. Open draw, in an apparent agreement with the USLTA to help bring the two associations closer together.

Carrington's name, however, was never mentioned during the men's singles draw last week, and his only chance to gain a place now is as an alternate. Yesterday, disillusioned and somewhat disgusted, Carrington said that the oversight was another example of the administrative indifference that has followed attempts by capable black players to crack the lucrative prize-money circuit in organized tennis.

"There's a reason why there's not many blacks in tennis," said Carrington, whose biggest single paycheck as a tennis pro has been $500. "It's rough. It's like pioneering. We can't say Althea Gibson or Arthur Ashe have opened the doors, because no one has followed them up. We have to do it all over again."

How the Pro Football Teams Shape Up for '73

Part 2: American Conference Central, West

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—With only two more weekends left in the preseason pro football schedule, here is the second part in a series on how the National Football League squads shape up.

Today's preview, in the predicted order of division finish—and with last season's won-lost-tied record in parentheses—looks at the American Conference Central and American Conference West:

American Conference Central

Pittsburgh Steelers (11-3-0)

Steelers are Super Bowl contenders. Defense, led by Joe Greene, is tremendous—only 12.5 points per game last year, only 20 in three preseason games.

Young team, built almost entirely from draft, certain to improve. Henry Davis, ex-Giant, has emerged as respectable middle linebacker and secondary is solid, deep. "It led league with 28 interceptions.

Terry Bradshaw, in fourth pro season, has arrived. He also runs, which defenses hate. Coach Chuck Noll hopes for step-up in passing game. Preston Pearson, fast runner, to back up wide receivers, Ron Shanklin and Frank Lewis. Rocky Bleier, wounded Vietnam veteran, has impressed as runner. Tom Keating, longtime all-pro, now reserve for AFC's best front four.

Best players: Roy Gerela, k; Greene, dt; Franco Harris, rb; Andy Russell, lb. Top rookie: Loren Toews, lb.

Cleveland Browns (10-4-0)

In their 27 years the Browns have had one losing season. This won't be another. Best playoff chance will be as wildcard team.

Personnel is reasonably solid. Foes will try to run on Browns' defensive ends and pass on shaky linebackers.

Speedy Greg Pruitt will break in behind Leroy Kelly. Hug McKinnis, from Canada, too, will add running depth. Pete Adams, No. 1 draft choice, pushing to replace Gene Hickerson, guard in 17th season. But it is the young quarterback, Mike Phipps, who has made Browns formidable.

Best players: Ben Davis, cb; Walter Johnson, dt; Phipps, qb; Frank Pitts, wr. Top rookies: Adams, g; Carl Barisich, dt; Steve Holden, wr; Pruitt, rb.

Cincinnati Bengals (8-6-0)

"We have no more alibis. We've got to produce," says Mike Reid, star defensive tackle. Bengals, NFL's last expansion team, begin sixth season as No. 3 in tough division.

Upward movement dependent upon Ken Anderson's improved passing for sluggish offense. Charles Clark, 12th-round draft choice from Bethune-Cookman, is new fullback. Issac Curtis, No. 1, has not shown speed as yet because of injury. Coach Paul Brown, now 64 years old, still sending in all plays via messenger tackles.

Best players: Tommy Casanova, s; Horst Muhlmann, k; Chip Myers, wr; Reid, dt. Top rookies: Clark, rb; Curtis, wr; Tim George, wr-te.

Houston Oilers (1-13-0)

On paper the Oilers figure to beat only one team, New England, Nov. 25. Sid Gillman, now running the show, made 19 trades for coach Bill Peterson, who may be in over his head.

New line to protect the good quarterback, Dan Pastorini, is built around Bill Curry, former Colt center. Pastorini will still be running for his life. Defensive line, featuring No. 1 draft choice, John Matuszak, may be respectable. But that's about all.

Top players: Elvin Bethea, de; Curry, c; Pastorini, qb. Top rookies: George Amundson, rb; Greg Bingham, lb; Matuszak, dt.

American Conference West

Oakland Raiders (10-3-1)

Raiders are loaded. Club which has won five of last six division titles features speed, depth, balance.

With Bubba Smith leading huge defensive line, goal will be to stop foe's passing at scrimmage line. Four offensive linemen were named to Pro Bowl squad.

Coach John Madden, faced with usual quarterback choice between Daryle Lamonica and Ken Stabler, says, "Seven of eight playoff teams last year used two." He will too. Bob Moore, replacing the traded Ray Chester, is only new starter on offense.

Top players: Willie Brown, cb; Jim Otto, c; Smith, de; Art Shell, ot; Art Thomas, eq, dt; Gene Upshaw, g. Top rookies: Ray Guy, p; Monte Johnson, lb; Joe Wylie, wr.

Kansas City Chiefs (8-6-0)

Aging Chiefs slipping behind Oakland and must look out for Denver. It's the same team still leaning hard on outstanding defense.

Coach Hank Stram won't replace his 38-year-old quarterback, Len Dawson. Heir apparent, Mike Livingston, was disappointing when Dawson was hurt last year.

Ed Podolak will be one runner with other possible newcomer Willie Ellison, who has not played yet. Otis Taylor and Jim Marsalis, both invaluable, also missing preseason games due to injury.

Top players: Bobby Bell, lb; Buck Buchanan, dt; Ed Budde, g; Willie Lanier, mlb; Podolak, rb. Top rookies: None.

Denver Broncos (5-9-0)

This could be Broncos' first winning season in history. Charlie Johnson is team's first solid quarterback.

Floyd Little running wild again after knee surgery. Coach John Ralston, a quick learner in pro football, emphasizes tightened pass defense.

Defensive line is best asset and a rookie, Barney Chavous, made it at one end position. Other top draft choice, Purdue's Otis Armstrong, will be used mostly to return kicks.

Best players: Lewis, rb; Paul Smith, de; Jim Turner, k. Top rookies: Chavous, de; Paul Howard, g.

San Diego Chargers (4-9-1)

Chargers feature senior players who like to do it their way and coach Harland Svare is letting them. Preseason games are obviously unpopular.

John Unitas, after 17 years in Baltimore, is having hard time acclimating to everything new.

Team's strength is running with Cid Edwards and Mike Garrett behind experienced line. Unitas will have four good receivers with Jerry LeVias a regular again. Chaotic defense features league's oldest front four. Deacon Jones, 34, out to prove he's not over the hill.

Top players: Gary Garrison, wr; Jones, de; Jim Rossovich, mlb; Walt Sweeney, g. Top rookies: Hal Philipps, s; Willie McGee, cb.



NFL Saints Fire J.D. Roberts As Coach After Fourth Loss

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28 (UPI).—J. D. Roberts's vote of confidence from New Orleans Saints' owner John Mecom didn't even carry him into the 1973 season.

Roberts, who weathered controversy after last season and was rehired as coach of the Saints, was fired late last night, two days after his winless club suffered its fourth straight preseason loss, 31-6, to the New England Patriots.

John North, the Saints' offensive coordinator, will replace Roberts, who won only seven games in 2 1/2 years as head coach.

Roberts took over from Tom Fears during the 1970 season and, in his first game, led New Orleans to a 19-17 upset of Detroit on Tom Dempsey's record 63-yard field goal. That was one of the few bright spots in Roberts's tenure.

Last year, revolution broke out when tight end Dave Parks and reserve quarterback Ed Hargett openly criticized Roberts's coaching and demanded to be traded. The Saints finished 2-11-1 last season, beating only San Francisco and Philadelphia, and Roberts was expected to be fired at the season's end.

Instead, Mecom traded Parks and Hargett and handed Roberts a new contract. Roberts had two years remaining on his contract. North, his replacement, was receiver coach at Detroit for eight seasons before joining the Saints' staff.

Other Camps

In news from the camps, yesterday was cutdown day, with clubs required to reduce rosters to 49 players, college all-stars excluded.

Washington dropped three players, including rookie quarterback Charlie Richards, and reacquired Bill Malinchak, a wide receiver who excels on special teams, from San Diego. Malinchak had two blocked punts for Washington in the first three games last season before being claimed on waivers by San Diego.

New Orleans cut six players, including veteran receivers Drew Buie and Gary Arthur, and Cincinnati announced five rookie cuts. Guard Allan Graf of Southern California, a member of the College All-Stars, was one of 11 players waived by Los Angeles, and Oakland dropped eight players and purchased tight end Ara Pearson from St. Louis. The Raiders also cut veterans Jim Strong, Glen Rya Hines and Gene Ferguson.

The Cardinals announced that rookie running back Ker Garrett has a broken foot and will be out six to eight weeks, and veteran safety Bob Atkins will be lost to Houston for three weeks with a knee injury.

Veteran Tom Nowatzke, who came out of retirement to try for a linebacking job with Chicago, announced his retirement.

Ray Nitschke, a fixture at middle linebacker for 15 years for the Green Bay Packers, announced his retirement today.

Belgrade Swim Meet Bars Taiwan Entry

BELGRADE, Aug. 28 (UPI).—The Yugoslav Foreign Ministry has barred competitors from Taiwan from competing in the World Swimming Championships, which start here Saturday.

Hasim Husovic, president of the organizing committee, said, "Despite the efforts of our committee to secure entry for a seven-strong team from Taiwan—our duty for all countries belonging to the International Swimming Federation—the Foreign Ministry did not issue the necessary visas."

Riggs Favored In King Match

LAS VEGAS, Aug. 28 (UPI).—Oddsmaker Jimmy (the Greek) Snyder has made Bobby Riggs a 5-2 favorite to beat Billie Jean King in their $100,000 tennis match in the Houston Astrodome Sept. 20.

Snyder also said that Riggs, 55, is a 3-2 choice to beat the 29-year-old Mrs. King in any one set in the best-of-five.

Spitball Words Become Costly

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—If Jim Merritt thought it was fashionable to talk about throwing spitballs, the Texas Rangers' left-hander has found out differently.

Joe Cronin, president of the American League, has fined Merritt for saying that he threw "25 or 30 Gaylord fast balls" Sunday in beating the Cleveland Indians, 3-0, in the first game of a doubleheader.

"It was a nominal fine to make sure he uses a little more prudence in claiming he was pitching illegally," Cronin said by telephone from Boston.

The losing pitcher Sunday was Gaylord Perry, the right-hander who has been accused by many managers and players of throwing the spitter.

Track Ruled Unsafe

PARIS, Aug. 28 (UPI).—The International Automobile Federation, which sanctions sports car races, said today that it has cancelled two races scheduled at the Jarama track near Madrid because of insufficient safety precautions.

For Dean, Feller, Mantle, Nostalgia Is the Name of the Game

By George Solomon

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28 (WP).—Dizzy Dean, in an oversized St. Louis Cardinal uniform, ...ked his left leg into the air, brought his right ...n around and uncorked a pitch toward the ...dity of Bobby Richardson.

"Ball!" shouted the home-plate umpire, Art ...illiams.

"What?" demanded the astonished Dean, puffing breathlessly off the pitcher's mound to debate umpire Williams, to the delight of the crowd of 44,116 that had come to Veterans Stadium Saturday night for Philadelphia's annual Old-Timers game.

"Give it to 'em, Diz," they shouted from the stands as Dean and Williams cackled at each other for a few moments. "I'm through," Dean announced, heading for the dugout. "My arm ain't got but two pitches a day anymore. But at my age, what's wrong with that?"

Major league executives would be quick to tell Dean there is absolutely nothing wrong with his throwing two pitches a game at age 63. Particularly when his pitches are thrown in an Old-Timers game, an event that has become one of the most popular and successful promotions in the big leagues.

Sensing the nation's growing infatuation with nostalgia, baseball teams have in the past few years scrambled over each other in attempting to assemble the greats and near greats for one more hour on the field and in the spotlight. They present a convention of human memorabilia.

A dozen teams now have Old-Timers games, including Philadelphia, New York Yankees, New York Mets, Cincinnati Reds, St. Louis Cardinals, California Angels, Houston Astros, Atlanta Braves, Los Angeles Dodgers, Milwaukee Brewers and Oakland A's. Even the San Diego Padres, the expansion club bound for Washington, got into the act this year with a "nostalgia game" drawing more than 26,000 to San Diego Stadium. The Padres these days rarely draw more than 5,000 a game.

8th for Bob Feller

"I'm pitching more this year than I did in my prime," jested Bob Feller, 54, the former Cleveland fastballer. "This is my eighth Old-Timers outing of the season, if you include a game in Tulsa."

For old times' sake, Feller this year has received from various teams a bumper pool table, ice cream freezer, a television, binoculars and a money clip.

"But I'm going to get smart next year," he said. "I'll start my own team and we'll barnstorm."

Dean, making his first start since the "Dodger Record-Breakers" game of June 3, wryly observed: "Because we played in 1934, they think they should pay us 1934 wages." But Dean loves the whole scene.

If pressed, many clubs probably would increase the Old-Timers ante, which now includes air fare for each player, living expenses, two parties and a gift costing about $100.

"It's a good attraction," said Bill Giles, executive vice-president of the Phillies and one of the most promotional-minded men in baseball. "People truly get a thrill from seeing these old guys again, and watching them play a couple of innings.

"But with so many Old-Timers games, it's getting more difficult each year lining up the big names," Giles added. "We did O.K. this year, although we missed Joe DiMaggio. Ted Williams and Hank Greenberg never accept."

This year, Giles sought to match the American League and National League All-Star teams selected by President Nixon. He had hoped sons-in-law David Eisenhower and Edward Cox would be managers and the President would throw out the first ball.

"Six months ago, it was a hell of an idea," Giles said with a shrug of the shoulders. Nonetheless, Giles noted he could have sold 70,000 box seats Saturday night if he had that many to sell.

Photographers, meanwhile, were having a field day, snapping the likes of Stan Musial, Ernie Banks, Duke Snider, Robin Roberts, Luke Appling, Lefty Grove, Charley Gehringer, Ducky Medwick and Red Ruffing.

Gene Woodling studied the smooth AstroTurf carpet before depositing a spray of Beech Nut tobacco juice at his feet. Mickey Vernon, of Washington Senator fame and now a batting instructor for the Kansas City Royals, agreed with Elmer Valo that very few of their former colleagues were in shape. Richie Ashburn smiled like an announcer, which he is. Nellie Fox looked annoyed with the whole business. Whitey Ford sat in the dugout talking with Pete Richert of the Dodgers.

"The trick to this game," said Musial, "is making sure you don't get hurt."

Gehringer, who in 19 years with Detroit had a .320 lifetime batting average, nodded. "I snapped my Achilles in one of these things in 1966," he said. Gehringer no longer plays. "I just watch."

The crowd applauded as each man was introduced before the game. Finally, Dizzy Dean was presented in a horse-drawn carriage, and with one arm around Bowie Kuhn and the other around Warren Giles.

Ignoring the emotion of the moment, Hoyt Wilhelm, who pitched in the major leagues for 23 years before retiring after last season at the age of 49, took note of participating in his first Old-Timers contest:

"Crap," he said.

The leisurely game lasted three innings, ending in a 2-2 tie. Sadly it did no one justice. Appling and Richardson each committed an error. So did a paunchy Valo, who wondered how anyone could flub a ground ball on AstroTurf. "Leave it to me," he grumbled.

Feller was clubbed for three hits in his one-inning stint. "I lay the ball right in and hope they hit it as far as they can," he said. "But I know some guys who throw curves and don't want to give up anything."

"Musial," bellowed AL manager Jimmy Dykes, "you'll hit until you die."

Musial laughed, then stroked a single to right driving in a run. In the third inning, however, he looked at a third strike thrown by Wilhelm. It was, of course, a knuckler.

Nobody was artistic, not even 41-year-old Mickey Mantle, who had one single in two chances at the plate. Recently, Mantle stirred the echoes and delighted a New York mob with a home run at Yankee Stadium Memory Day.

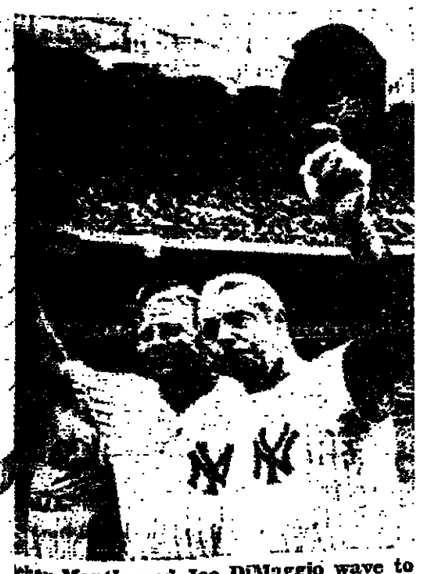
"I'm often told the designated-hitter rule could have prolonged my career," Mantle said after the game, sitting next to Ford and Elston Howard in the locker room. "And sometimes I even dream about coming back.

"It takes one of these games to make me realize I got out at the right time," he continued. "All they have to do is put a little something on the ball and I can't hit it anymore. But I enjoy it."

"Sure, we enjoy it," injected Ford. "It's a kick. And there's plenty of rest between games. This was our seventh this year."

In a corner, the 76-year-old Dykes sat on a chair smoking a cigar. There were no reporters around him asking who would pitch tomorrow.

"It's all over," he said wearily. "I'm givin' the guys Sunday off."



Mickey Mantle and Joe DiMaggio wave to fans in Yankee Stadium at recent Old-Timers game, in which Mantle hit homer.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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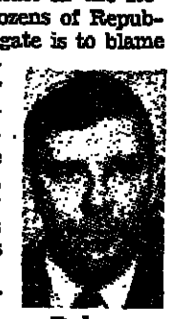
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Observer

The Morning Line

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Horrible though it is to contemplate, the 1976 presidential campaign has already begun, at least in the Republican camp. Dozens of Republicans, and Watergate is to blame for this, are already working for the 1976 nomination, which suggests that the party of Lincoln, Hunt and Liddy may not be as grimly situated as might have been anticipated after so much incompetent plumbing.


Baker

If we scan candidates already running, applying rudimentary political science to the study of each man's assets and liabilities, we can come very close to an accurate guess right now about who the 1976 nominee will be. Later, as the multiplying events and excessive facts begin to interfere with good judgment, it will be nearly impossible to forecast the race with any accuracy. Let us, therefore, do it now while there is still time.

* * *

Vice-President Agnew—nobody loves him but the people and Frank Sinatra, which would guarantee him the nomination under normal circumstances. Unluckily for Baltimore County, neither the people nor Frank Sinatra have influence at the White House.

* * *

Melvin Laird—one of the cannier congressmen, a political professional, secretary of defense, now filling Haldeman's—or is it Ehrlichman's and does it matter?—White House job, Laird is the politician's politician. Since President Nixon is a politician, this should give Laird a big advantage, but it doesn't, since Laird comes from Wisconsin, which has absolutely nothing in common with the President's favorite state, Texas. Forget him.

* * *

John Connally—always called "Big John," because he comes from Texas, to distinguish him from "Little John" Pastore, who comes from Rhode Island. "Big John's" Texas accent would make him a cinch to go into the convention with Nixon's support, but Republican conventions do not like nominating candidates without a long record of party regularity and are unlikely to like "Big John," a Democrat turned Republican especially for this event. Many of them haven't forgiven Nelson Rockefeller for staying neutral through one campaign in his boyhood. Can't do.

Howard Baker—big television following and marital ties to the late sainted Republican godfather, Everett Dirksen, would make Baker a powerful contender, but unfortunately President Nixon holds Baker responsible for the entire Watergate mess. Besides, Baker is a silly name for a President. Not this time.

* * *

Elliot Richardson—as the only well-tailored major figure in the Republican party, Richardson is easily the most "presidential-looking contender." As attorney general, he may also become a national hero if he succeeds in getting the Justice Department to concern itself with justice. Regrettably, Richardson comes from Massachusetts, the only state that voted for McGovern in 1972. President Nixon also suspects him of being the man behind the appointment of special prosecutor Archibald Cox, whom the President holds responsible for the entire Watergate mess. Worse, Richardson's elegant Boston accent is totally lacking in Texas resonance. Not a prayer.

* * *

From all this it is obvious that nobody now running has much chance. Inevitably then, a second generation of candidates will emerge in early 1975. These will be men like George Romney, Rogers C. B. Morton and perhaps Norman Mailer who may reasonably be expected to follow "Big John's" lead and follow Lincoln. By early 1975 all these will be destroyed by the press, which becomes bored with candidates after a year and starts reporting that nobody is interested in them.

By the summer of 1976 this will leave only one possible logical choice for the job. He will be nominated. His name is Walter J. Hickel.

Gallic Tale of Land, Money and Death

By Jonathan C. Randal

MONTAUBAN, France (WP).—For six months the impoverished descendants of a once powerful aristocratic family literally have invoked their motto—"We Are Armed for Vengeance"—to avoid eviction from their last disputed possession, a dilapidated 30-room manor house.

Seemingly endless litigation has brought companies of gendarmes swirling around La Fumade, the ancestral home of the Protestant barons since 1672. But nothing has been settled.

Indeed theirs is an ambiguous tale combining just that touch of the macabre, suggestions of judicial skullduggery and unquestioned decline and fall that Balzac wove into his epic descriptions of Gallic land, money and death.

Right now Baron Jean-Louis de Portal, 21, his 22-year-old sister, Marie-Agnès, and their plebeian Polish-born mother, the Baroness Anna, are living through a lull in their fight to save La Fumade's 387 rolling acres at Saint Nauphary, just six miles outside this southwestern city.

The local gendarmes, who have borne the brunt of the Portals' unorthodox campaign, hope that the situation remains calm, but without much conviction.

Tear Gas Used

After all, just this month, 80 gendarmes were brought from nearly 200 miles away to insure that La Fumade's legal owner, Louis Rivière, could harvest the farm's 200 acres of wheat despite Jean-Louis's threats to set off mines he claimed to have laid in the fields. The gendarmes had to use tear gas to rescue a journalist whom the Portals held hostage apparently in the hopes of trading his safety for an end of the harvesting.

The Portals' riposte was to claim that Marie-Agnès had fallen over backwards in the scuffle, cracked her skull and was sinking fast.

Days went by, a black flag appeared from a second story window of the rundown manor house, apparently not a symbol of anarchy, but rather of death. However, Marie-Agnès, by all accounts a pretty girl if only she would take care of herself, finally was spied walking around and voluntarily spent a few days in a Montauban hospital for a checkup.

Nor has the family shown any disposition for burying the old baron, Léonce, who reposes in an oak coffin on the ground floor living room of the manor house surrounded by his 22 beloved dogs, a roughly like number of cats and innumerable turkeys, chickens and other fowl.

Léonce, paralyzed for most of a decade, gave up the ghost in March, aged 89, apparently exhausted by the crisis which had begun the previous month. Then gendarmes tried to arrest Jean-Louis for threatening to kill the new owner and the young baron wounded one of their number to prove both the family motto and their unwillingness to accept the eviction order instigated by Mr. Rivière.

The Baroness Anna was carted off briefly by gendarmes in February for threatening to kill policemen. But, hearing of her husband's demise, she escaped by crawling out the ground-floor toilet window of the prison hospital in Toulouse. To no one's surprise she was able to sneak by the gendarmes guarding La Fumade. Once home, it was the baroness, it appears, who refused to bury Léonce in the grave dug in the graveyard outside the manor where most of the family ancestors lie.

She demanded an autopsy, claiming that Léonce had been poisoned by gendarmes in the pay of Mr. Rivière.

The family's only concession on that score was to allow a funeral-home employee to spray Léonce's body with a protective foam and place it in the coffin.

Such bizarre behavior apart, there would appear to be a method to the family's apparent madness. Caught up in litigation for decades—to the point that the otherwise almost illiterate children are fully conversant in the most arcane judicial language—the family nonetheless was taken aback in June, 1972, when La Fumade was put up for sale to pay outstanding debts.

To be sure, over the past 15 years Léonce had let La Fumade go to rack and ruin; no longer was the land tilled or the woods cut for lumber. As litigation followed litigation, Léonce sold off, piecemeal, the 250 sheep and 50 cows he had managed to keep to pay the bills of the notaries, lawyers and legal proceedings.

The $18,000 bill for maintenance work on La Fumade was counterfeit, he claimed, despite his authorizing signature.

The Portal family was still unworried. After all, Léonce and Anna had been fighting the heirs of his defunct first wife, Elisa, ever since the baron married the Polish-born peasant-turned-nurse in 1950. It was only in 1968 that "miraculously" lawyers found the 1892 will of Uncle William de Portal, deceased in 1931, leaving La Fumade to Léonce.

Here the plot thickened with the untimely death of Charles Valette, a local notaire employed by the family. Notaires in France are more than mere notaries and indeed handle real estate and last wills and testaments. Mr. Valette was under indictment for abuse of confidence and doctoring documents at the time of his death.

Faced with the threatened sale, Léonce claimed he tried to get a bank loan to pay off his creditor, but was turned down because Mr. Valette had used his name—unbeknownst to the baron—to wrangle mortgages on the property.

Oddly enough, Mr. Valette was linked in friendship with both the man who asked for repayment and Mr. Rivière who ended up buying La Fumade for $75,000, approximately a sixth of its proper worth according to official estimations of local real-estate values or the revenue from one good harvest.

Dead men tell no tales—even though Jean-Louis evoked a great deal of sympathy both locally and throughout France when he said, notaires are very big bandits and even the government can do nothing against them."

Baroness's Letters

That did not prevent the Baroness Anna from writing President Georges Pompidou, the justice minister and Health Minister Michel Poniatowski, Deputy Foreign Minister Jean Lipkowski and the goodly number of politicians of Polish extraction. Blood, she correctly figured, is thicker than water.

Mr. Rivière had gone to court in November to obtain eviction orders and also her condemnation to four months in jail for having threatened him with death if he cleared the much neglected land, plowed and sowed it. The gendarmes' first run in with Jean-Louis last winter was due not only to the protection they provided Mr. Rivière on that score, but also to their efforts to arrest the baroness.

The winter siege was abandoned apparently because of central government indulgence in the Portals' favor brought about by the baroness's voluminous correspondence.

The gendarmes withdrew their men—and the field telephone with which they had communicated with the family from the safe distance of 500 yards—satisfied that Mr. Rivière had been able to plant his wheat and that the worst had been avoided.

Reporters who visited La Fumade noted that Jean-Louis's arsenal included two shotguns, a .22 rifle with telescopic sight, ammunition galore and a 25-gallon barrel of fuel oil surrounded by straw, apparently the last line of defense.

The whole affair has become so complicated that no one in Montauban claims to understand what's going on. The family keeps arguing with its lawyers—and changing them—as has been the case for years. The court of appeals in nearby Toulouse, which has been studying the eviction question since early spring, recessed for its long summer holiday without taking any decision.

The whole family, Jean-Louis included, is free to move around. For reasons which would appear dictated from Paris, all the warrants have been cancelled.

PEOPLE: *Elizabeth Berrigan Arrested for Shoplifting*


Mrs. Berrigan ...charged

Elizabeth McAlister Berrigan, 33, the Roman Catholic nun who married the priest Philip Berrigan, was arrested in Glen Burnie, Md., Monday and charged with shoplifting. Mrs. Berrigan and Judith La Femina, 23, a nun, allegedly stole hardware worth $21.87 from a Sears Roebuck store. After being charged, they were released on $250 bail. The trial has been set for Sept. 26. Each faces a maximum of 18 months in jail and a $200 fine.

* * *

"We're a new breed," said policeman Ernest F. Stevenson of Atlanta. He was standing beside the 10-speed bicycle he uses as a volunteer on a new kind of patrol. Police chief John Inman initiated the idea of the bike patrol asking for volunteers who would try to sneak up on burglars in residential areas. "A bicycle," Stevenson explained, "is something that you can't hear if it's well-oiled, and it's easy to transfer from bike to foot." Another policeman volunteered for personal reasons: "I've got a small gut to work off," Patrick James Moynihan admitted.

* * *

Princess Anne Tuesday became the first member of the British royal family to set foot on Soviet soil since 1917. The 23-year-old daughter of Queen Elizabeth arrived in Kiev, capital of the Soviet Ukraine, as part of a seven-man British squad which will compete in the European equestrian championships, starting Sept. 5.

Though not selected for the British team of four riders, Princess Anne won British Equestrian Federation approval to defend the individual European title she won in England two years ago.

* * *

The new James Bond—actor Roger Moore—has become a father for the third time. His wife Luisa gave birth to a boy last week in London. They also have a 10-year-old daughter and a 7-year-old son.

* * *

AT SEA: Ryusuke Uhijima, 27, aboard his ketch Silver Fox. Uhijima, who made a solo voyage across the Pacific in 1971, hopes to make it around the world this time. He set sail last week from Hakata, Japan. Another Japanese, Kenichi Horie, 34, who became the first yachtsman to sail the Pacific single-handed in 1962, is also trying to make a round-the-world solo aboard his sloop, Mermaid III. He set sail the first of the month. The two, however, are taking opposite routes. Uhijima hopes to round Cape Horn, cross the Atlantic, the Cape of Good Hope, through the Indian Ocean and then head northward through the Pacific to Tokyo. Horie's route is the reverse.

* * *

Swimmer Mark Spitz, 23, was in New York last week to give his blessing to a line of men's sportswear. His endorsements now total the number of gold medals he won in the 1972 Olympics: seven. "Although the swimmer wouldn't confirm the figure," says Judy Klemesrud of The New York Times, "Spitz-watchers have estimated that he has made more than $5 million in post-Munich commercial ventures." Commenting on criticism that has been leveled at him for his advertising endorsements, Spitz said, "Jack Nicklaus can endorse a shirt and people don't say a thing. But if I endorse something, I'm criticized. I'm not swimming any more. Jack Nicklaus is still playing golf. Does that make it all right?"

* * *

STOLEN: The spacesuit of Skylab astronaut Alan L. Bean wore on the moon during the Apollo 12 mission, from a Battle Creek, Mich., museum. "They got a good set of clothes," Bean said. "Little dirty and needs patching, but everything else is good."

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